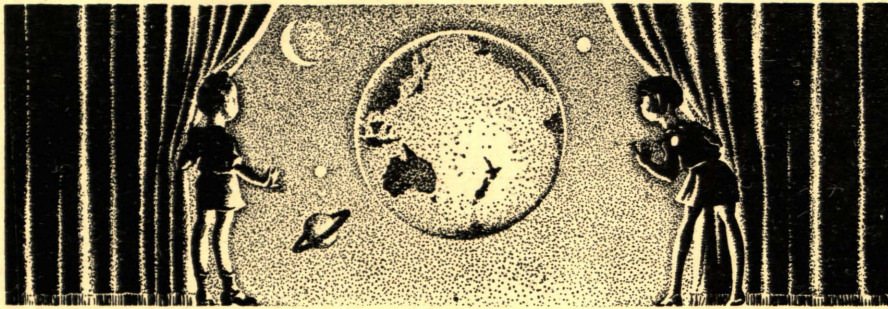


“SPACE PROBE”



**A CANDID PRESENTATION OF FACTS AND COMMENTS SURROUNDING
THE GLOBAL RESEARCH OF “UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS”**



A leading city stationers display of some C.S.I. showcard data together with books on U.F.O.s and other complimentary subjects, 1955.

C.S.I. (N.Z.) FOUNDED 12th OCTOBER, 1952

Edited by HAROLD H. FULTON, Director.

**RECESS EDITION
SEPTEMBER, 1959**

TALKING OF BOOKS?

"AUDI ALTEREM PARTEM"

(Hear the other side)

WE HAVE THE WIDEST RANGE OF BOOKS DEALING WITH THE U.F.O.'s, THE OCCULT, REINCARNATION, AND RELATED SUBJECTS. IN ADDITION TO THE WIDE RANGE OF TITLES LISTED IN PREVIOUS ISSUES OF "SPACE PROBE," THE FOLLOWING NEW BOOKS HAVE JUST COME TO HAND.

THESE CHARIOTS OF FIRE by Edward Bently 17/6
(Regency Press)

BREAKING THE BONDS OF DOGMA by Norman Dodge £1/7/6
... deals with haunts, physical transformations, levitation, reincarnation,
werewolves, etc. (New Age)

OUR GLORIOUS DESTINY by Edith Wardell 15/6
... intimate glimpses of the life beyond tells about the changes that are
now taking place in the world today. (New Age)

THE COMING GOLDEN AGE by Dr. F. W. Sumner £1/7/6
... covers the great cosmic changes now in progress and what the future
holds for us. (New Age)

TWENTY TRILLION LIGHT YEARS THROUGH SPACE
by Lee Virg £1/1/0
... a book which endeavours to give a cosmic interpretation of Christ's words
and actions. (Vantage Press)

THE CALL OF THE PHOENIX by Dorothy Thomas £1/5/6
... unique in the extraordinary vividness with which both psychic and mystical
experiences are conveyed to the reader. Abounds in colourful imagery, colourful
rhythm, and philosophical pearls ... (New Age)

THE CHALLENGE OF SPACE by Arthur Louis Jequel £1/15/0
... the author writes of such diverse subjects as the lost continent of Atlantis,
the missing years in the life of Jesus, gives an historical background to U.F.O.
and foretells things to come. (House Warner)

OTHER TITLES ON THE WAY

PSYCHIC ODYSSEY by Percy W. Cole 14/6
(Regency Press)

FROM OUTER SPACE TO YOU by Howard Menger £1/15/0
(New Age)

THE SEAS OF LIFE by Charles Mason 18/6
(Regency Press)

FLYING SAUCERS by Dr. C. G. Jung (Trans. R. F. C. Hull) 18/6
... sub-titled "A Modern Myth of Things Seen in the Skies" in which Dr. Jung
tries to debunk U.F.O.'s and fails. (Routledge & Kegan Paul)

SEND NOW FOR UP-TO-DATE PRICE LIST OF CURRENT AND FORTHCOMING TITLES. IF
IT IS NOT IN STOCK WE WILL GET IT FOR YOU!

THE FLYING SAUCER BOOKSHOP

THE MURRAY ORGANIZATION LTD.

75 City Chambers

Corner Queen & Victoria Streets, Auckland.

PHONE 43-729

BOX 2237

* Edited by
HAROLD H. FULTON
Dominion President

Editorial . . .

BELATED COMMENT ON ADAMSKI VISIT

Although I am very pleased to witness the publication of another edition of our journal, it is done with the knowledge that funds at hand are well below that required to meet this most expensive item of CSI activity. However, I have decided to guarantee the printer's bill on personal account because I believe the information within (originally prepared for our January-June edition) is particularly important at this time. I am cognizant of the fact that many good people are searching diligently for the truths or otherwise of the contact claims in general and perhaps George Adamski's in particular.

I only wish I could stand the cost of publication of a great deal more helpful information which I have at hand and which would provide readers with a wealth of documented facts, educated worthy opinion and a literary contest of the pros and cons of the "contact" phase of this enigma. Kindred groups overseas, such as Civilian Saucer Intelligence, New York; UFO Critical Bulletin, Brazil; Uranus of London and NICAP of Washington, have contributed much time and energy in trying to establish the truth or falsity—or some order out of confusion and chaos—within the "contact" field.

I can report in all honesty that **I have not as yet seen evidence from this field which cannot be shot to pieces quickly by erudite examination by the most unprejudiced mind.** It is my candid opinion that genuine "contactees" could provide information which would withstand the most skilled and searching examination. In fact, such examination would only enhance or guarantee the success of any genuine claim. There are plenty of men of science today who would be most willing to listen earnestly and patiently and see that proper note or recognition was granted or justice done to any claimant found with the real jewel.

C.S.I. (N.Z.) LIBRARY FACILITIES

CSI Library will remain active during the recess (August Memorandum). You may continue to borrow books or join the library if not already a member. Write to Mrs. Olga Weitzner, 639 Remuera Road, Remuera, Auckland. Phone 51-969. Opening fee 5/- plus 1/- for each book borrowed. Please return books within reasonable time.

Registered at the G.P.O. Wellington for transmission through the post as a magazine. ~~Subscriptions: 10/- N.Z., 11/- Overseas. Overseas First Class Mail 14/-, U.S.A. \$2.00.~~ Published by the proprietors, Civilian Saucer Investigation, New Zealand, c/o Sergeants Mess, R.N.Z.A.F. Station, Whenuapai, Auckland, and printed by "The Business Printing Works Limited," 55 Albert Street, Auckland, C.1, N.Z. With effect from December, 1959, all correspondence to be addressed to Sgt. H. H. Fulton, R.N.Z.A.F. Station, Changi, Singapore.

Until George Adamski arrived in New Zealand, I maintained and recommended to others likewise a reserved opinion of this man's remarkable claims. I did this even though I had been most strongly advised by overseas colleagues of their personal conviction of Adamski's falsity. These people had made an extensive study of this man on his home ground. They had afforded him every opportunity to provide proof of his claims, but they received no co-operation, no proof and finally gave up in disgust. After listening attentively to Adamski on four separate occasions in Auckland, I, too, came away disgusted. I am now of the opinion that little or no worthy contribution to the solution of the ufo mystery will be found close to Adamski. Whilst listening to his talks in Auckland I was greatly shocked by Adamski's crudity of speech (see reprint of taped record of radio interview); Mr. Adamski's further fantastic embellishments to his claims—all without a shred of indisputable substantiation; his seemingly shrewd and adroit manner of side-stepping questions; his numerous borrowings from regular terrestrial science—most of which were subject to chronic interpretation and his total disrespect for objective investigators—simply because they could not or would not accept his story on face value alone.

New Zealand and Australian newsmen reporting on Press conferences and public addresses given by Adamski frequently commented on this man's very unpolished manner of speech and adroitness in avoiding questions or the issue at stake. Now, readers, any man with a sincere and honest story to tell, especially one so keen to tell as Adamski, would welcome every opportunity to be questioned, no matter how repetitious or probing. Also, any man of reasonable mind and intelligence will not fail to recognise the folly of making public details of an extraordinary experience of this nature, if he were restricted by some agency from making all the facts of his story known. All who challenge Adamski to furnish positive proof or undergo searching inquiry or explain certain outstanding deficits in his claims, are immediately accused of being hirelings or members of some secret government agency. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intelligence Agency are Adamski's favourite bogey men. This behaviour on Adamski's part is sufficient reason alone to gravely suspect his claims and motives. The above facets of the Adamski phenomena do anything but enhance his case. There are many other weaknesses, and gaping holes in his stories. Some of these are clearly elucidated in special features within this publication, especially the most searching and thought-provoking analysis of the "contact" camp by Miss Isabel Davis of CSI, New York.

And, digressing from Adamski, I would like to say in conclusion that I far from decry or ridicule the possibilities of the existence of other mysterious phenomena surrounding our lives. However, I think the following is worthy of special note. Had Unidentified Flying Objects been chiefly reported by fortune tellers, religious fanatics, clairvoyants, people of other unusual talents or those of known unsound mind, then it would be proper to search in these theatres for an answer to the mystery.

We know, however, that the above is not the case. It is worth reiterating for emphasis once again that UFOs have manifested as most positive physical phenomena to astronomical numbers of learned, highly skilled, experienced people of most orthodox mind; backed up by numerous instrumental confirmations (radar, telescope, photography, etc.) I therefore, retain the conviction that the answer will be found, **OR HAS BEEN FOUND** within the known and possibly extended areas of physical domains.

THE U.F.O. Investigator

FACTS ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS (UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS)

— Published by the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena —

Vol. 1, No. 6

December, 1958

FALSE AF CLAIMS REVEALED BY WASH- INGTON NEWSMAN

Proof that the Air Technical Intelligence Center is deliberately issuing false UFO information has been disclosed by news correspondent Bulkley Griffin, chief of a Washington bureau for several New England papers. Mr. Griffin also revealed an official AF debunking programme involving the assistance of network stars such as Arthur Godfrey and Dave Garroway.

During his four-month investigation of UFO's, AF officers at ATIC tried to convince Mr. Griffin that the "flying saucers" were non-existent. The attempt backfired when the veteran newsman discovered that misleading information on important sightings had been given the press. In a three article series recently published by the Worcester Gazette, the New Bedford Standard-Times and other papers, Mr. Griffin cites three instances of false AF information.

The first concerns the famous 1948 sighting of a large rocket-shaped craft by Eastern Air Lines Capt. C. S. Chiles and his co-pilot.

• Both pilots have repeatedly stated that their airliner was rocked by turbulence caused by the passing UFO; this was officially confirmed in an AF press release on April 27, 1949 (a copy in NICAP files) and in 1955 by Capt. E. J. Ruppelt, former AF chief of the UFO project. Now ATIC is flatly denying the former AF admission. An ATIC report given Mr. Griffin states:

"No disturbance was felt from air waves; nor was there any wash or mechanical disturbance when the object passed."

As Mr. Griffin points out, turbulence would be significant evidence, proving the object came close and was no hallucination. This Eastern Air Lines case, officially listed as unsolved, has always disturbed the AF censors. Apparently counting on the public's short memory, they might have gotten away with this false debunking, but for Mr. Griffin's careful checking.

The second false ATIC claim involves another well-known case, the 1957 Leveland, Texas sighting of a large, glowing object which either landed briefly or hovered near the ground. Several motorists reported that their lights and ignition had failed from apparent electrical inter-

continued on page 2 "UFO Investigator"

Yale Professor Says Space Men May be Observing Us

Prof. Harold D. Lasswell of the Yale Law School, writing in the Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, says that man's attempts to travel in space may be thwarted by more advanced civilizations elsewhere in space.

In a section of his report, "Men In Space," discussing visits to other planets and the problems of dealing with other civilizations of unknown stages of development, Lasswell speculates about the behaviour which might be expected of the space travellers.

In conclusion he says: "All the foregoing rests, of course, on the assumption that earth's inhabitants will be able to execute programmes of the kind under discussion, which is no foregone conclusion. The implications of the unidentified flying objects (UFO) may be that we are already viewed with suspicion by more advanced civilizations and that our attempts to gain a foothold elsewhere may be rebuffed as a threat to other systems of public order."

HOVERING UFO PUZZLES SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICIALS

A new South African UFO sighting, publicly admitted by the government, is being investigated by order of Commandant-General A. B. Melville, head of the Union of So. Africa Defence Force. The incident occurred in broad daylight on November 5, 1958, when a disc-shaped UFO hovered south-east of Bloemfontein, while the J. B. M. Hertzog Airport was being officially opened.

Veteran pilots of the South African Air Force were puzzled by the object, one of several seen in the past year by South African airmen. (On one occasion, F-86 Sabrejet pilots vainly tried to climb up to the level of another hovering UFO.)

"This is a most interesting occurrence," said Commandant-General Melville, "and one that will be fully investigated." (NICAP is requesting a report on the sighting from the Commandant-General.)

Coincidentally, Bloemfontein is the site at which Dr. E. C. Slipher of Lowell Observatory has carried out an intensive study of Mars during its last two approaches. On the day of this sighting, Mars was almost opposite the earth.

continued on page 3 "UFO Investigator"

CALIFORNIA EXPERTS ACCEPT UFO REALITY

A scientific conclusion that "flying saucers" are real and under intelligent control was made public this month by a group of California scientists and engineers. The group includes Dr. Robert Baker, of UCLA's astronomy department, Robert Bulkley of CalTech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Dr. Leslie Kaeburn, University of Southern California's medical department, Ward Kimball, head of Walt Disney's scientific project section, and engineers from Macquandt Aircraft and Thompson Ramo Woolridge (space consultants to the AF).

One reason for official secrecy was indicated by Ward Kimball, who revealed Navy fears that the UFOs might be linked with several disappearances of jet planes and pilots.

These important developments were made public by Tom Towers, aviation editor, Los Angeles Examiner, who played the role of Albert M. Chop in the documentary film "U.F.O." For several years Mr. Towers has concentrated on a factual approach to the saucer problem. Other details of the meeting have been sent in by NICAP members who attended the meeting. The evaluation was arranged by Member Zan Overall, a Rocketdyne instrumentation photographer.

The value of this group, as Towers stresses, is that it consists of qualified engineers and others well above the "extremists." Because of their knowledge of jet and aeronautical engineering, astronomy, medicine and other fields involved in astronautics, these experts are in an unusual position to examine UFO evidence.

As disclosed by Tom Towers, Ward Kimball described the Navy's concern of mysterious jet disappearances off the Florida Coast, and a Navy inference that "saucers" might have been responsible. He also said that the AF is fearful of revealing all it knows about the UFO's, because it would have too much to explain.

We commend this California group for its high-level approach to the subject and its members' willingness to be named publicly with their conclusion that the UFO's are intelligently controlled. NICAP will co-operate in every way possible in the scientific analysis of future sightings planned by these experts.

This issue of "UFO Investigator" is reproduced in original format so that all members may have the opportunity of witnessing the excellence of the UFO data published by "NICAP." We recommend you subscribe immediately. Send £2 to NICAP, 1536 Connecticut Ave., Washington 6, D.C.

THE UFO INVESTIGATOR

Published by
the National Investigations
Committee
on Aerial Phenomena

1536 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Copyright 1958 National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena. All rights reserved; except that up to 400 words may be used, with proper NICAP credit, by press, broadcasting stations and UFO magazines.

Donald E. Keyhoe, Director & Editor
Richard Hall, Associate Editor

Editorial

There are strong indications that 1959 will see either the end of AF secrecy—through Congressional pressure—or a war-time type of censorship coupled with a new, intensive debunking campaign and open official ridicule to hide the facts. The UFO investigation must advance—or slide back, defeated. We cannot continue indefinitely at the present level, having convincing evidence of UFO reality—but lacking proof as to the meaning, the motives, all the far-reaching implications.

With full member support, NICAP can carry out its plans to get these facts. We believe we can end the secrecy. But we cannot do it with a skeleton staff. We are sincerely grateful to those who have gotten us new members, or have renewed or sent us donations. A number, following a plan independently suggested by Mrs. Idabel Epperson, have pledged \$1 a month, for six months, hoping to help us get acutely needed office help and let NICAP roll at top speed. Unfortunately, those who have made extra efforts represent less than 15% of the total membership. We must have wider support. We still have not been able to add even one office worker; important projects, member mail and publications all are held up or delayed.

Of the approximate 12% who have helped, about one-half—6%—have gotten us new members. If you haven't tried, please do all you can to get us just ONE new member. Show our publications to friends; ask them to join. (Blanks will be sent on request; or simply have your friends send their \$5 membership in an ordinary letter.)

It isn't pleasant to have to keep on asking for help. But also it isn't pleasant to work under constant strain, short-handed, making heavy financial sacrifices to keep NICAP going—when a concerted effort by most of the members would end this problem and speed up NICAP'S drive for the truth.

SPACE PROBE

False AF Claims from page 1

ference. An AF press release later debunked the UFO sighting as caused by St. Elmo's fire, and stated: "Object visible only a few seconds, not sustained visibility as has been implied."

But at ATIC, pointed queries by Bulkley Griffin led to the following admission, taken from an AF Intelligence investigator's on-the-spot report: "The most reliable witness interviewed testified that, sitting in his auto whose electrical system has been stopped, he observed the object for four to five minutes." This report, adds Mr. Griffin, also shows a plainly misleading statement in the official AF release which implies there were only one or two witnesses.

The most flagrant of the false ATIC claims concerns the famous Washington Airport sightings on July 19 and 26, 1952. Most NICAP members will recall the basic facts. On July 19 a formation of UFO's appeared on radarscopes at Washington Airport Control Center and at the airport control tower. For several hours they were tracked as they manoeuvred over the White House, the Capitol and other Washington areas. During this time, several of the UFO's actually were seen by trained observers, including Capt. Casey Pierman, Capital Airlines, control tower operators at Washington Airport and Andrews AFB, and other civilian and military personnel.

On the night of July 26 the UFO visit was duplicated, with radar trackings publicly confirmed by actual sightings. One witness was AF Lt. William L. Patterson, a jet pilot who frantically radioed that several UFO's were closing around him. Others who saw the UFO's included airline crews, a CAA pilot and airport personnel at Andrews and National Airport.

In view of the recorded evidence, the new ATIC statement given to Bulkley Griffin can only be described as a deliberate falsehood. Referring to the Washington Airport cases, it declares: "A series of unidentified targets appeared on the radar scope. A careful visual search of the sky was made immediately afterward. Nothing was seen in that area."

In commenting, Mr. Griffin states: "A poverty of information is bad enough, but misleading the public is far worse." Citing AFR (Air Force Regulation) 200-2, he quotes: "Information regarding a sighting may be released to the press or the general public by the commander of the Air Force Base concerned only if it has been positively identified as a familiar or known object." (Air Force italics for emphasis.)

"In other words," says Mr. Griffin, "if it is even conceivably an unknown the public is to be told nothing. Since AF bases dot the nation and since the AF is the only official source on UFO news, this constitutes pretty effective censorship."

The UFO Investigator

Probing for more facts, Mr. Griffin drew an ATIC admission the AF usually evades: "Of its some 6700 UFO reports, 815—or 12%—are still unexplained." Today, the AF publicly claims: "We are now explaining all but 1.9%"—with no mention of the 815 unsolved reports, many from jet pilots, airline captains and other highly qualified observers.

With the approval of Rep. Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Mr. Griffin published part of a debunking letter sent Rep. Vinson by a high AF official:

"We are attempting to get articles placed in the public magazines with large circulations, and both Arthur Godfrey and Dave Garroway have agreed to assist us in our programme to put the UFO subject in its proper perspective."

As Mr. Griffin states, this is plainly a debunking campaign. If the material given to the magazines and to Godfrey and Garroway is as distorted as the three false ATIC cases cited, then NICAP must agree with the question raised by Mr. Griffin.

"What right has a military organization to monopolize control of the UFO situation and, at least, seriously interfere with the public's knowledge regarding it?" The AF answer, says Mr. Griffin, apparently lies in AFR 200-2:

"The AF investigation and analysis of UFO's over the U.S. are directly related to its responsibility for the defence of the U.S." Later in this order, the UFO's are listed as a "possible threat to the security of the U.S." (Despite AF denials that the UFO's are real or could be of any danger.)

So far, Mr. Griffin emphasizes, the AF has prevented Congressional hearings, and it is "earnestly and discreetly fighting any Congressional probe."

In summing up, Mr. Griffin asks: "Why the broad and persistent secrecy on UFO's? The commonly heard answer here is that the Air Force fears national panic if it tells all it knows about the flying saucers. To one who knows something of the Washington official mind, this explanation, with its flagrant underestimation of the intelligence of our citizens, can't be dismissed."

"Meantime, it can be reasonably argued that numerous sightings by experienced pilots and numerous visual-radar sightings can't all be successfully explained away, that so many experts can't all be wrong. And that the discovery by us that space travel is possible does not necessarily carry the corollary that we are the only and first planet to make the discovery."

We urge our members to show the preceding article to local newspaper editors, news directors of radio and TV stations, and to friends, whether they are already convinced of UFO reality or are absolute skeptics. The item "California Experts Accept UFO Reality" also should be of special value in convincing skeptics that "flying saucers" actually exist and apparently are under intelligent control.

Hovering UFO

from page 1

The Bloemfontein sighting was only one of many during the approach of Mars from September through early November. Though reports are incomplete, it is believed that sightings are still at a higher tempo as Mars gradually recedes. Strangely manoeuvring lights at night and disc-shaped objects in day-time have been seen all over the U.S. and Canada, and foreign sightings are starting to come in.

In one recent case (Dec. 4) a UFO sighting by Mrs. Irene Thomas, Frankfort, Ind., has been confirmed by a Frankfort *Morning Times* reporter. Mrs. Thomas first spotted an orange coloured object north of the city and flying west. The *Times* reporter not only saw the first UFO but watched it turn south and join with another flashing orange-coloured object. Both UFO's turned east, moving at high speed, one behind the other.

The leading UFO then stopped, climbed straight up, reversed its direction and headed north. The other object also stopped, ceased flashing, then turned from orange to a brilliant white and seemed to disappear. (NICAP: Since it was then nearly six p.m., the reported disappearance possibly was caused by fading of the UFO's glow, with the object then hidden by darkness.

A digest of selected sightings during the September-November period follows:

Sept. 22; Lake City, Tenn. Personnel at Briceville Air Force radar station and several local residents spotted a UFO with red and green lights. The object manoeuvred, flying both horizontally and vertically. "I saw it," an AF lieutenant at the radar control center said, "but I'm unable to release information about it. We wanted to pursue it but we couldn't." He added that the object was the size of a silver dollar held at arm's length, indicating a UFO of enormous size.

Sept. 26-27: Springfield, Mass. Reports of unidentified flying objects which showed red and green flames and moved soundlessly touched off an investigation by AF intelligence at Westover AFB. Later, Major Paul F. Nelson, assistant chief of intelligence, said nothing conclusive was found.

Oct. 13; Ontario, Canada. Three Bear Creek Harbour residents, including a state trooper, saw a fiery red-orange ball manoeuvring low over Lake Ontario at about 1:15 a.m.—"like a burning plane trying to land." Notified by the state police, the Coast Guard searched the area for 7½ hours, but found nothing. The Civil Air Patrol next day said that no planes were reported missing, and indicated the search would be called off.

The object, reportedly travelling at "a tremendous speed," manoeuvred over the lake nearly two hours before disappearing.

Oct. 15; Newark, Ohio. Glen Hyder, an amateur astronomer, saw a "pencil-shaped" object streak across the sky from N to SSW at about 9.15 p.m. Hyder, who said he was familiar with meteors, stated that this was not a meteor. The elongated object, very high and moving at great speed, returned on an opposite course about two hours later.

Oct. 16; Newark, Ohio. Photographs taken by an eighth grade student, Mike Schultz, have been turned over to the Air Force for analysis. On a school science assignment, student Schultz photographed a bright object in the sky which he first thought was a star. When he turned in the pictures, it developed that four school officials, among them his science instructor, also had seen an object that night and had kept quiet for fear of ridicule. Other observers were members of the Newark police department who had remained silent because two fellow officers, Harley Sherburn and Tom Francis, had been ridiculed for making a UFO report on Oct 8th. (See November bulletin.) The Oct. 16th UFO was described as a bright object which left an after-glow when it moved

Oct. 17; White Bear Lake, Minn. About 7:15 p.m., Edward Stevens and Cecil Meredith saw an object which they thought was a weather balloon reflecting sunlight high in the air. Then a smaller object was noticed beneath. As the men watched, the first object divided into three parts, the lower object moved up alongside the three, then all four objects flew away in formation.

Oct. 18; Greenfield, Mass. At about 2:30 p.m., students and other witnesses at a football game saw a silver-orange disc above the field. When the object passed through thin clouds, it was still visible as a silver or white disc. The verified information was sent on to NICAP by Board Member Rev. Albert Baller.

Oct. 21; New Jersey, New York, Conn., Ohio, and Ontario, Canada. Fishermen, state police, airport tower operators, and other citizens reported sighting red, green, white and blue "flares" in the early morning skies. Brilliant green and blue flashes were also reported. NICAP

NOTE: Between Oct. 18th and Oct. 23rd, the Orionids meteor shower was in progress; this probably accounts for many of the reports of "flares" in this period. However, there are also indications that at least one brilliant "green fireball" type object was seen over a wide area. Although meteoric fireballs are not uncommon, the recent frequency of such reports is noteworthy. A few recent ex-

amples: the Sept. 29th Nike case fireball, an Oct. 13th fireball over Southern California, and two fireballs over Washington State on Oct. 17th and 22nd. All of these were exceptionally brilliant and widely seen.

Oct. 24; Stayton, Ore. Police in two towns said they saw an odd light move erratically across the sky for about 10 minutes at night. Moving with a rocking motion, the object kept changing colour from white to reddish. "It looked as if it swung like a pendulum," said Stayton Police Chief E. Norfleet. In nearby Mill City, Police Chief C. H. Meaden also saw the object as it moved from NE to SW. No sound was heard.

Oct. 27; Gulf of Mexico. Three orange-white lights were reported manoeuvring over the Gulf south of Sarasota, Florida, at night. Seen by the family of Rev. Paul Williamson, the objects first hovered, then moved rapidly away. One object went north, another south, and the third north-west. They did not resemble planes.

Nov. 1; Walkerton, Ontario. Four policemen, in constant communication by police radio, saw a bright white pulsating UFO at about 12:40 a.m. Constables Edward Johnston and John McCutcheon first spotted the object while patrolling near Burgoyne. "It was off to our left," said Constable Johnston. "The prominent colour from it was white but it constantly changed. It appeared to pulsate and at times looked as if there were four lights coming from it."

When the policemen notified headquarters a second patrol car, carrying Constables Douglas Washburn and William Reis, was dispatched to a point one mile east of Walkerton. The men sighted the same object. From their viewpoints some 20 miles apart, the two teams compared descriptions by radio. The officers calculated that the object was hovering 3 miles NE of Paisley at a height of about 3500 feet.

Nov. 4; Intervale, N.H. An orange oval-shaped UFO which manoeuvred up and down in the sky was seen at 5:20 p.m. by James G. McLoughlin, Public Relations Director for Wildcat Mountain Corp. He first saw two pale orange lights, then the smaller of the two disappeared. Stopping his car for a better look, McLoughlin saw a distinct oval-shaped object about 15° above the horizon. As he watched for about 20 minutes, the object repeatedly rose about 30°, then returned to its original position. McLoughlin stopped a passing motorist who confirmed the sighting.

ANCIENT MAPS HINT AT 3000 B.C. AERIAL SURVEY

Ancient maps brought to light after World War II, and recently publicized by zoologist Ivan T. Sanderson in *Fantastic Universe* magazine, indicate that the earth was accurately mapped about 5000 years ago, possibly from the air. If the maps are authentic, it appears that some unknown pre-Greek civilization had a highly developed science and travelled extensively across the face of the earth.

Several NICAP members have asked about a possible tie-in with UFOs. Though this is purely speculative, a map expert says the mapping seems to have been done from the air.

Arlington H. Mallery, authority on ancient maps, who brought the so-called "Piri Reis" maps to the attention of the U.S. Hydrographic Office, stated that they could only have been made by an aggregation of skilled scientists familiar with astronomy as well as topographic surveying. In a Georgetown University Forum panel discussion on WGBT radio Mallery said, "Maybe they had the airplane. We don't know how they could map it so accurately without the airplane." (Transcripts of the broadcast can be obtained by sending 10c. to Georgetown University Forum, Washington 7, D.C.)

Mallery's discovery has been conformed by M. I. Walters, former Hydrographic Office cartographer, and Rev. Daniel Linehan, S.J., Boston College seismologist and IGY scientific panel member. Rev. Linehan, who has participated in Antarctic seismic explorations, said that soundings so far had proved the maps to be amazingly accurate.

Projected in an unfamiliar way which initially puzzled cartographers, the maps showed the coastlines of the South Atlantic in amazing detail. In addition, Mr. Mallery stated, they recorded not only part of the Antarctic coastline which is now buried under ice, but also every mountain range in Northern Canada and Alaska—including some which the Army Service did not have.

The Piri Reis maps are said to be the oldest authentic records of man; however, their full significance will probably not be known until more archeological evidence is obtained.

SPACE PROBE

SIGNALS FROM UNKNOWN SATELLITE UNEXPLAINED

Adding to the mystery of the strange signals received from an unknown satellite, Erik Bergaust, editor of *Missiles and Rockets* Magazine, reports that the Soviet have fired a rocket past the moon and towards Mars. The period indicated, the last two weeks of November, covers the time of the strange signals as first picked up by scientists at the Lockheed missile tracking station. (They were later confirmed by a Standard Oil Company research laboratory at Cleveland.)

If the Bergaust report is correct, then two different objects were involved. The first disclosure, from the Lockheed trackers, said that on Nov. 26 they had picked up "mysterious new man-made signals from outer space," heard as a three-step telemeter tone, received on a frequency of 20,003 megacycles, it was stated to be "definitely from a man-made instrument," but not from any of the Russian or U.S. satellites known to be in space. An orbiting object was indicated.

On Dec. 4 scientists at the Standard Oil research station revealed they also had been tracking an unknown object, with signals on 20.01 megacycles. A. L. Jones, head of the laboratory, said they did not correspond with the orbit of Sputnik III and that indications were the unknown satellite was orbiting about 5500 miles out. The signals, he said, were clear and of the telemetering type, (Automatic transmission of selected data to earth receivers.—Ed.)

On the face of it, Mr. Bergaust's report seems to have no link with the "unknown satellite" signals. However, he did state that the Russian Moon-Mars rocket was tracked for three days by radio, in the United States. (The Pentagon has officially denied this, but a denial could be expected, even if the report is true. The Defence Dept. would probably withhold the facts until we either had more information or had some U.S. triumph—such as a moon-shot—to offset such a Soviet success.)

The Dec. 8th *Newsweek* suggests the unknown object may be a Russian "spy satellite" with a gyro-stabilized camera constantly pointed toward earth, scanning the globe as it rotates beneath. Pictures of rocket bases, atomic centres, etc., could be transmitted by radio on "triggering" signals from USSR stations. *Newsweek* also suggests the satellite may be painted a "sinister, unreflective black," to avoid visual detection. This last seems unlikely, since the noted astronomer Dr. Clyde Tombaugh, answering a NICAP query, says that black paint would soon be eroded by meteoritic action.

However, the "spy satellite" answer could explain Russian failure to claim the launching publicly, as a propaganda victory. If this answer is correct, it may
(see next column)

The UFO Investigator Army Intelligence Quizzes NICAP Member

On Sept. 24, 1958, NICAP Member Larry W. Bryant was officially questioned about his interest in UFO's by two CIC (Counter Intelligence Corps) agents at Fort Monroe, Va. Two days before, Bryant had inserted an ad in the *Daily Bulletin*, the Army paper at Ft. Monroe, suggesting that personnel interested in UFO's communicate with his Newport News organization, the Air Research Group.

As a result of this, Bryant was summoned to the office of Maj. W. M. Hartness, C.O., Army CIC Detachment, Fort Monroe, and quizzed for over an hour regarding his reasons for the advertisement and his ideas about UFO's. No explanation was given for the Army's concern about objects which the AF says do not exist.

Norway Admits UFO Secrecy

Norway has been added to the list of countries which have admitted official secrecy on UFOs. In answer to a NICAP inquiry, Col. O. B. Engvik, Air Attache of the Norwegian Embassy, said that information on UFOs was classified.

"Our Air Force's UFO material is mainly of security graded nature," he said, "and cannot be put to the disposal of NICAP."

Thus the official Royal Norwegian Air Force policy is revealed as similar to that of the British Air Ministry, the U.S. Air Force, and the Air Forces of other countries which have kept UFO findings secret.

After a similar query, the Danish Embassy referred NICAP to private UFO organizations in Denmark. It did not admit any official investigations. However, the Danish press has indicated that such investigations have been made.

be some time before we will know the facts. If time passes without such proof, then the possibility of a UFO explanation will have to be re-examined.

If the object is not earth-made, this would mean a UFO was duplicating our telemeter signals, purpose unknown. If they desired to initiate communication, less technical signals would seem more likely.

If the unknown satellite should prove from another world, it would raise several questions. One: Was it put in orbit as part of the usually increased surveillance as Mars nears earth? Or did this follow the firing of a USSR Moon-Mars rocket—was it perhaps a new inspection of the earth to learn the reason for a missile fired near Mars?

Though the odds favour the Russian spy-satellite answer, we will list this problem for full evaluation by a NICAP scientific committee as soon as enough information is received.

AKRON GROUP EXPOSES AF COVER-UP

A false official statement given by AF Headquarters to an Ohio Congressman, and several contradictions of fact, have been unearthed by the UFO Research Committee of Akron. The false information came to light in an outstanding investigation of the so-called Sheffield Lake case of Sept. 21, 1958.

The Akron group, which includes several NICAP members, has printed a 13-page account showing the AF letter to Rep. A. D. Baumhart, Jr., listing statements by AF Intelligence investigators, and giving reports by the key witnesses. The basic points follow, reprinted by permission of the Akron UFO Research Committee.

About 3 a.m., Sept. 21, 1958, Mrs. Wm. Fitzgerald, Sheffield Lake, Ohio, saw a bright glow which penetrated the thick curtains of her bedroom. Looking out she saw a disc-shaped, aluminium-coloured object a few feet above the ground. It had a dome or "hump" in the centre, about 6 feet high; the object's diameter was estimated between 20 and 22 feet.

The UFO, said Mrs. Fitzgerald, moved at low altitude over her neighbour's yard, then luminescent pick-grey smoke came from two openings in the rim. It made two tight turns, shot up swiftly. During the entire time it made a muffled whirring or humming sound. Next morning she learned that her 10-year-old son John had been awakened by the glow and had also seen and heard the strange object. Their descriptions tallied.

Later, it developed that Mrs. Jack T. Stewart of nearby Lorain, Ohio (2 to 3 miles distant) had been awakened at 2:30 a.m. that night by a bright glow. She and her husband had seen a round, red object with a "hump" or protrusion. It was moving west.

Other witnesses on record include a Mrs. Grego of Lorain, who at about 2 a.m. on the 21st also had watched a "big red ball" moving near her home, making a low pulsating sound. Another witness saw a glow, but no object; two others heard a strange sound, unlike a jet or prop aircraft. (Full names, addresses, reports, taped by the Akron group.)

On Sept. 25, two of the Akron committee interviewed Mrs. Fitzgerald, sent a report to ATIC, Dayton. AF Intelligence sergeants Hof and Haistan, sent by ATIC, briefly interviewed Mrs. Fitzgerald and her son in the presence of one Akron committeeman. Only a few questions were asked including an obvious one: "Have you recently been under medical care?" The others: "Was it raining. What was the weather like? Did the smoke appear fluorescent? When the object left, did it go up quickly? Did it appear to be aluminium?" Little interest was shown in the witnesses' reports on sound, shape, manoeuvres. The AF men made no attempt to query others in the neighbourhood.

Following this, Mrs. Fitzgerald wrote Rep. Baumhart and he queried the AF.

On Oct. 31, Rep. Baumhart received an official answer from the AF Secretary's Office, signed by Maj. Gen. W. P. Fisher, recently appointed Director of Legislative Liaison. (NICAP: Gen. Fisher succeeded Gen. Joe Kelly, Jr., who from 1952 to 1958 issued numerous contradictory UFO statements, alternately denying, then admitting that UFO information was withheld.)

The following is a verbatim quotation from Gen. Fisher's letter, duplicated in the Akron report:

"The investigation revealed that a railroad track ran near the home of Mrs. Fitzgerald. The night of Mrs. Fitzgerald's sighting, a train passed the house at approximately the same hour of the reported sighting. The train had a rotating headlight which, under some conditions, would produce unusual effects. Contact was also made with Chief Bosun (NICAP: The correct spelling is "Boatswain.") Mate William Schott of the Coast Guard Station, Lorain, Ohio. Chief Schott reported that he was using his spotlight in an attempt to attract the attention of another ship, and that the light was directed toward shore in the general direction of Mrs. Fitzgerald's house. The time and the date of this incident coincide with those reported by Mrs. Fitzgerald. Mrs. Stewart of Lorain, Ohio, a witness listed in Mrs. Fitzgerald's report, could not recall anything unusual on the night of the reported sighting. Mr. Grego of Lorain, another witness, was not available for interview. The weather at the time of the incident was a misty rain with haze and smoke.

"The conclusion of the Air Force investigators was that the combination of moving lights, noise of the train and prevailing weather account for the illusion experienced by Mrs. Fitzgerald. The Air Technical Intelligence Centre, after evaluating the evidence in this case, concurred with the conclusion of the investigators."

Sincerely yours,
W. P. Fisher,
Major General, USAF,
Director
Legislative Liaison.

Following are the main points made by the Akron committee:

1. The AF statement regarding Mrs. Stewart (mis-spelled by Gen. Fisher's office as Steward!—NICAP) is false. The Akron report includes a photographed, signed statement by Mrs. Jack T. Stewart, Lorain, Ohio, containing the following items:

"At 2:30 a.m., on the 21st of September, 1958, I was awakened by a light flooding in my window . . . I saw a round red object apparently several times bigger than the moon (NICAP: This is for measure comparisons, not intended as an actual size) . . . At the top of the object was a "hump" or protrusion . . . I called my husband to come and see the object. He looked at it but was unable to identify it . . .

"On October 4, 1958, I was visited by Sgt. Hof and Sgt. Haistan from the Air Force Intelligence Department. I repeated the account of my experience as written above. The sergeants talked to me about the sighting for about ten minutes. They were going to have me fill out a report form but then decided against it.

signed Mrs. J. T. Stewart
Mrs. Jack T. Stewart,
(Street address in Akron committee and NICAP files.)

Lorain, Ohio.

2. It was not MR. but MRS. Grego who witnessed the similar "round red ball." It seems clear the sergeants made no attempt to see her. The Akron group has her detailed report.

3. Regarding the Fitzgerald case investigation and evaluation:

A. The AF agents made no attempt to check train headlight appearances at the Fitzgerald home, though an Akron committeeman asked them to do so, and Mrs. Fitzgerald told the AF men that the headlight beam never comes through her window. Later, the Akron group made careful tests and confirmed this.

B. According to Chief Boatswain Mate Schott, the Coast Guard patrol boat was about 4½ miles from the Fitzgerald house at time involved. Second, the spotlight used has a broad, diffused beam for spotting objects not too far away; it is not a typical searchlight. Third, between the house and Lake Erie are trees and houses; the lake cannot be seen from the house. Even a searchlight type of beam would have had to go through downtown Lorain buildings, as well as the trees. The two sergeants made no careful check with Chief Schott; the Akron group did check carefully and has a signed statement on the above facts.

* * * * *

NICAP agrees with the Akron UFO Research Committee Statement: "It is obvious that the Air Force conclusion in this report was based on a complete disregard for the facts" It would appear to NICAP that the Intelligence sergeants, acting under orders, made every attempt to explain away and discredit the report. Presumably they made a full and correct report to ATIC, which either was withheld from AF HQ, or was altered in the final report to Rep. Baumhart. This does not mean that Gen. Fisher knew he was relaying false information; but somewhere at a high AF level there must have been full knowledge of this falsification. Any other answer involves incredible bungling, from the top-level at ATIC down to the sergeant investigators.

Most important, it proves a cynical disregard for the rights of Congressmen who ask for facts about UFO's. NICAP congratulates the Akron group for this excellent on-the-spot job, for its expensive printed documentation in "The Fitzgerald Report." We predict this proof of a deliberate AF cover-up will play an important part in breaking the official secrecy in 1959.

UFOs FROM SPACE, NOT U.S., ROCKET EXPERT SAYS

A recent statement by rocket expert Prof. Hermann Oberth, who just returned to Germany after work on a secret project at the Army Missile Centre in Alabama, adds to the evidence against the UFO's being secret U.S. devices.

On November 7th Prof. Oberth told the press in Frankfurt, Germany, that he believed "very intelligent beings" from space are observing the earth. He also stated that the U.S. is working intensively on an "electric" space ship which will probably fly to the moon within 5 years.

In 1954 Prof. Oberth, in an article for "American Weekly," stated his conviction that "flying saucers" were real and piloted by intelligent beings. During his tenure at the Huntsville, Alabama, missile centre, he apparently found nothing official to cause him to change his opinion. It seems reasonable to suppose that Prof. Oberth had access to armed forces information and discussions on space travel and related fields, possibly including UFOs. In his latest statement, he distinguished clearly between advanced U.S. tests and UFOs, ruling out completely any idea that UFOs could be U.S. creations.

Poll Shows Even Split On Oberth Claim

A Nashville, Tenn. poll based on Prof. Hermann Oberth's statement that intelligent beings from outer space are observing the earth shows that half of those questioned did not accept the possibility. The other half saw no reason to doubt it, or were non-committal.

In street interviews, Charles L. Fontenay, of the Nashville *Tennessean*, quizzed several men and women at random. The question: "Dr. Hermann Oberth, the rocket scientist, has said he believes there are intelligent creatures in space, outside the earth's atmosphere. Do you think he is right, or could be right?" Typical answers follow:

- A. W. Schroeder, salesman—"I have no idea. I don't see why there couldn't be."

- Dortch Oldham, publishing firm sales manager—"I'm not an authority, but I think it's ridiculous. I don't believe anything I can't see."

- A. M. Markham, accountant—"I'd say he could be right."

- Edward Bonnell, lithographer—"I don't know much about it. I haven't studied it."

- Miss Nancy Baggott, telephone service representative—"No, I'm afraid I don't. I just feel like this is the only intelligent life in the universe."

SPACE PROBE

Mystery Crashes Remain Unexplained

No explanation has been released by the Air Force for the crash of four jets—two on undisclosed high-altitude missions—during a 24-hour period last July. As this issue goes to press, the AF crash investigation is still classified and no public report is expected.

Similar unexplained crashes have at times been linked with Unidentified Flying Objects, despite the same lack of factual evidence. But in this case there is a reasonable possibility that two of the planes might have been making a secret study of UFOs.

The four accidents, on July 8-9, occurred within a 100-mile Texas-New Mexico area. Two of the jets, Lockheed U-2's, were described as super-secret, designed for "special high altitude weather projects." The other two were F-100-D Super-Sabre jets from Cannon AFB, Clovis, N.M.

The two special-project U-2's both exploded in the air. The F-100's crashed close together near their base. All four pilots were killed.

After one exploded U-2 crashed near Tucumcari, N.M., Air Police hastily blocked off a 75-mile area around it. A team of AF investigators, flown in by helicopter, searched the wreckage for what they described as "highly classified documents." The other U-2, which exploded over Wayside, Texas, also was quickly put under AF guard, but no official statement was made about the classified project.

After one of the U-2 crashes, law officers were ordered by the AF not to touch any parts of the wreck unless a life was at stake. Later, one state policeman told reporters there was "something funny" about the accidents. AF authorities denied there was any connection between the four crashes and also discounted the possibility of sabotage.

While the four crashes could have been only a coincidence, the resulting disclosure of the secret U-2 project introduces a puzzling factor. It is very unlikely that weather information would be restricted at all—especially so "highly classified" as to require an anxious search for such records.

Since the crashes, a little more information about the U-2's has come out. Described as "high altitude research planes," they have extremely long wings, requiring wingtip wheels when on the ground. They were designed to operate well above 60,000 feet, with specially trained pilots. Their equipment includes long-range radar. The purpose could hardly be to secure ordinary high-altitude weather data, since this is already a routine function of the Weather Bureau and the military weather services.

Though this still does not prove any link with UFOs, it is possible that the U-2's were—and are—used to observe

(see next column)

The UFO Investigator AF ADMITS KEY CASE UNSOLVED

In a recent letter to a NICAP member, the Air Force has admitted that a key UFO report from 1953 is still unsolved. Earlier, Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt, Chief of Project Blue Book, had said of the case: "This was an unknown—the best." In its recent letter the Air Force revealed that the report was fully substantiated by photographs.

On the night of August 12, 1953, two F-84 jets from Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota, were vectored in, at separate times, on a UFO which had been picked up by ground radar. The first pilot chased the object 120 miles, then turned back with the UFO following him. The second pilot then locked onto the object with his radar and chased it for 160 miles. When he gave up the chase and turned back, the UFO continued on to the north and was seen speeding past G.O.C. posts which had been alerted.

In a letter to NICAP member Zan Overall, the AF admitted for the first time that both gun-camera and radarscope photographs were made of the object. The AF claimed that they were "not sufficiently clear for evaluation." However, the photographs were proof that the UFO was a solid object. "The Ellsworth Air Force Base case is still listed as unknown or unsolved," the AF letter added.

Capt. Ruppelt states that the pilot of the second jet—a former skeptic—became frightened when he saw the UFO in front of him and his gun-sight radar flicked on indicating a solid object. Each time he attempted to close in on it, the UFO would speed up and pull away. In each chase, the UFO and the pursuing jet were recorded on ground radar.

In the letter to Air Technical Intelligence Centre, Mr. Overall asked specific questions about the "Ellsworth AFB case," and inquired about its present status. Surprisingly, the reply from the AF stated that Capt. Ruppelt's account of the case was substantially correct and referred to the previously unreported photographs.

UFOs in areas where they have been frequently reported. The only other admitted AF base with U-2's is at Puerto Rico, adjacent to the Caribbean area where there also have been many UFO sightings.

If it should prove that the U-2's were actually engaged in UFO surveillance, then the crashes could have unusual significance, though it still would not prove any outright hostility. There may be some entirely different explanation for the U-2 operations but until this is known the UFO possibility cannot be entirely ignored.

ROCKET SHOT TO VENUS HINTED

Rumours that the U.S. will attempt to fire a rocket to Venus early in '59 have been strengthened in a recent order of the ARPA (Advanced Research Projects Agency.) The ARPA has told the Air Force to provide two Thor-Able rocket combinations for an unspecified space investigation. Officials declined comment on a report the rocket would be aimed toward Venus.

Prior to this, Lt. Gen. Bernard A. Schriever, top AF missile officer, said the combination in the Pioneer rocket, which reached a third of the distance to the moon, could accelerate a missile to the speed required to reach Venus. In 1959, Venus will be nearer the earth than Mars, and one or more Venus shots probably will be tried.

Exactly what the AF hopes to learn from a Venus shot has never been clearly explained. (The same applies to the Mars shot reportedly made by the Russians.) If we were ready with a reconnaissance satellite capable of orbiting Venus, important information could be sent back—including any signs of intelligent life there. But failure even to orbit the moon, to date, indicates that a true Venus reconnaissance is not imminent.

If Venus is inhabited by intelligent life (see suggestion by Astronomer Frank Korkosz on this page) the arrival of an earth-launched rocket—either by a crash-landing or by assuming an orbit—would presumably cause excitement on the planet. If a space-travelling race exists there, we might expect to see an increase of UFO sightings as a result, especially as Venus nears earth.

For this reason, the accompanying article, "Venus As a UFO Source," should be of special interest. It was prepared prior to rumours of the ARPA Venus shot.

Astronomer Says Venus May Have Life

Frank Korkosz, astronomer at the Springfield, Mass., Museum of Science, has stated his belief that "there is a possibility of life on Venus." Mr. Korkosz, who has studied the skies for years in his capacity as Director of the museum planetarium, added that creatures on Venus may have developed space ships capable of travelling to earth for observation purposes. Since Venus approaches earth more closely than any other planet, he suggested, the distances involved would not be insurmountable.

For members who asked about extra copies: The single copy price (post paid) for the 8-page magazine is 50 cents; five for \$2. For the 4-page bulletin, 35 cents; three for \$1.00. (All first-class mail.)

Venus As A UFO Source

The possibility that Venus may be a base for UFO's has been given impetus by NICAP'S discovery of a UFO cycle apparently linked with the planet's close approach.

During November, 1957, when hundreds of UFO's were reported by trained observers and tracked by radar, Venus was nearing inferior conjunction (the closest approach to the earth, approximately 26 million miles).

In early November, as Venus neared the earth, UFO sightings began to pour in, here and abroad. The key reports, fully verified and related by pilots, airport personnel, rocket experts and other trained observers, described seemingly controlled objects, operating singly or in formations.

A few of the single UFO sightings were explained away by the Air Force as caused by the increased glow of Venus itself. This may have been true in a few cases reported by inexperienced observers. But it could not possibly apply to the verified formation reports.

As Venus pulled away from the earth, sightings slowed down again. On its outward journey, in March of this year, very few significant UFO sightings were recorded. It was after this when NICAP's new associate editor, Mr. Richard Hall, began to compare previous Venus approaches with recorded UFO sightings.

Preliminary evaluation indicates that at least two other sudden increases in UFO sightings coincided with the approach of Venus. Dates and figures will be published when the evaluation is completed.

Venus as a UFO source has been suggested before; even the Air Force raised this possibility in its April 27, 1949 discussion. Unfortunately, little is known definitely about Venus, though it comes closer to earth than any other planet. Its is nearest in size to the earth and has an almost circular orbit with a year of 225 days. A dense atmosphere, which telescopes cannot penetrate, completely veils its surface.

Spectroscopic readings indicate the presence of a large amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. What lies beneath, however, is unknown. Some astronomers speculate that there may be dense jungles similar to an early stage of the earth's development. Others picture a barren surface, inimical to life as we know it. Still others, including Dr. Menzel of Harvard, believe Venus is probably covered, or nearly so, by water.

Some scientists have said the methane gas in the Venus atmosphere would make human life impossible. This may be true, for life as we know it, though spacesuits should make it relatively easy for explorers from earth to operate there. But there is nothing to rule out intelligent beings which are adapted to the Venus atmosphere and climate. Some of our space scientists have even seriously suggested trying to breed a "special type of man" who could breathe water or gas

Venusian Attack Hoax

For several weeks, a warning of imminent attack by space-travelling Venusians has been sent from a source in Chile to well-known citizens and UFO groups all over the world. A former Gestapo agent who escaped from Germany is believed back of the warning, but the motive is still undetermined.

Investigation by a Chilean member of NICAP in Santiago has disclosed the main details. Printed in German, the circularized warning claims that the Venusian attack is intended to result in the setting up of a world republic by beings from Venus.

All nuclear weapons and atomic energy plants will be destroyed, states the circularized pamphlet. All governments are warned not to resist but to withdraw everyone from the plants marked for destruction. The warning also contains a "world republic constitution" and lists of "world states" with new frontiers, also maps with special air traffic zones for the United States, Europe and Soviet Russia.

Though our Santiago member agrees this is only "a very bad hoax," he still has been unable to discover the motive for such an elaborate and expensive scheme.

NICAP joins with other serious UFO research organizations in branding this as a crude, though unexplained hoax. It is hoped that a full explanation soon can be found and made public.

UFO Analysis

A group of scientists in Spain recently set up a study centre to investigate "unexplained phenomena in space and unidentified objects in the skies."

instead of air. This was recently disclosed by Blaine Levendahl, zoologist of the University of California, to the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences. Though the purpose would be to create a man who would better withstand the shock of space-ship launching and re-entry, the same principle would seem to apply to possible intelligent beings on Venus.

According to most scientists, Venus and Mars are the only two solar-system planets on which it is remotely possible for intelligent life to exist. Sir H. Spencer Jones, former Astronomer Royal of England, suggests that life on Mars, if any, would probably be dying out, while life on Venus might still not have reached its peak.

If intelligent creatures are connected with UFO's operating from Venus, they could be actual Venusians or aliens from another world, using it as a base. If such beings do make use of Venus' close approaches to explore the earth in large numbers, the next "Venus flap" would be expected in June, 1959.

Science Suggests Answers To UFO Performances

Current studies of rocket and missile problems are providing answers for the main scientific objections to UFOs. Many scientists have rejected the idea that UFOs could be space ships, stating that any solid body moving through the earth's atmosphere at the reported extremely high speeds would burn up due to air friction. Other scientists have questioned the supposed means of propulsion and the reported sharp turns made by UFOs. Recent experiments, however, have indicated that heated air around a missile can be dispersed electro-magnetically. Explanations for other features of UFO performance are also coming to light.

In a recent report to the American Rocket Society, Dr. Russell M. Kulsrud (Princeton University physicist) stated the the new field of hydromagnetics (formerly called magnetohydrodynamics) might help solve the missile re-entry problem. In nuclear fusion devices (H-bombs, for example) magnetic fields are used to keep electrified gases away from the walls of a container long enough for the nuclear reaction to take place. The same principle, he said, might be used to deflect hot gases generated by devices plunging into the atmosphere.

(Dr. W. F. Hilton, Chief Aerodynamicist for Armstrong-Whitworth Aircraft Co. in England, has conducted experiments of this type with "encouraging results" in his study of the re-entry problem. (See UFO INVESTIGATOR No. 5.) Dr. Hilton also endorsed the saucer shape as a desirable one for space travel.)

Dr. Kulsrud, who is working on a plasma-physics study called Project Matterhorn at Princeton, also said that the science-fiction concept of using invisible "force fields" to repel incoming objects was becoming a reality in hydromagnetics. Hydromagnetics deals with the reaction of fluids to a large magnetic field and a smaller electric field.

The increasing mention of the use of electro-magnetism in space vehicles, both as a method of propulsion and protection, naturally suggests that beings from other planets could have developed this concept already. This would explain the UFOs apparently immunity to air friction, and suggests a possible power source.

The Armed Forces are currently exploring the possibilities of ion-propulsion, and other methods involving the electrical nature of matter. In November, famed rocket expert Hermann Oberth stated that present rocket fuels were not good enough for extensive space travel, and announced that the U.S. was developing an "electric" space ship. A recent Air Force project, reported in the New York Times on November 19th, is a missile which would be propelled by atomic oxygen, scooping its fuel supply from the atmosphere. Scientists are already predicting speeds of tens of thousands miles per hour for space vehicles using "elec-

NICAP MEMBERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

NICAP has members in the following countries: England, Scotland, Australia, Germany, Union of South Africa, Canada, Japan, Chile, France, West Indies, Brazil, New Zealand, Venezuela, Italy, Switzerland, Mexico, India, Philippine Islands, Denmark, Belgian Congo, Sweden, Argentina, Colombia, Iceland, Haiti, and Cuba.

Because of the delay in hearing from foreign members, ballots on items listed in Issue 5 are still being counted. The deadline is Dec. 31; final results will be announced as soon as possible. So far, there has been no important change in the percentages; the majority of members have solidly backed NICAP's policies.

Issues 1 and 2 Reprints

Reprints of Nos. 1 and 2 issues of the UFO INVESTIGATOR, each one a 32-page edition, may now be secured for \$1 each. Copies will be sent post paid, first class. Both issues, reprinted after frequent requests, contain still timely information, including interesting UFO sighting, by AF, Navy and airline pilots, and reports on behind-the-scenes official attempts to keep the facts censored. Because of high reprint costs, the editions were limited; we now have only about 100 copies of each, after filling paid orders.

trical" sources of power. In theory, any speeds short of the speed of light are attainable. (Light travels at approximately 670,000,000 m.p.h.)

In another statement showing the similarities between proposed aerial devices and UFOs, Dr. Robert A. Cornog (physicist for Space Technology Laboratories in Los Angeles) described a rocket liner of the near future which would look like a "flying saucer." Dr. Cornog told the American Rocket Society that the skin of the airliner would glow red-hot as it travelled at about 3000 m.p.h. through the night sky. The passengers, he said, would feel no discomfort in their insulated cabin.

As for the sharp turns which some scientists have claimed would rule out the possibility of UFOs being piloted craft, it has been suggested that an artificial gravity field could solve that problem. It is interesting to note that two physicists, at a recent meeting of the American Physical Society, claimed to have produced a measureable gravity field with experiments on a device consisting of magnets mounted on a rotating disc. Science seems to be on the way toward duplicating the appearances and performances of "flying saucers."

The UFO Investigator Civil Defense Official Protests Secrecy

NICAP member Mrs. Frank Dargay, who has secured several important statements from officials in Ohio about UFOs, recently obtained the following statement from Lake County Civil Defence Director Kenneth E. Locke:

"It is well known from past history and experience that the truth cannot be shielded long from the eyes of those who desire to know the truth. Only an enlightened public can react in a calm, rational manner to any given situation. It appears quite evident that the entire UFO field has gone beyond the scope and capabilities of the Armed Forces and Pentagon officials.

"I believe that the Armed Forces are withholding UFO information that should be released to the public. The time for a completely frank and objective analysis of the UFOs is at hand."

Mrs. Dargay obtained this statement from Locke and arranged to broadcast it over Station KYW in Cleveland.

LIFE THROUGHOUT UNIVERSE

Dr. Melvin Calvin of the University of California recently stated that "post-human" life must be present throughout the universe pointing out that man, the highest evolutionary product on earth, is now learning how to navigate in space he added: "When we realize that other organisms may be doing similar things at some millions of regions in the universe, we see that life itself and man, as one representative of that state of organization of matter, becomes a cosmic influence himself." Dr. Calvin accepted the belief that there are probably 100 million or more planets with well-organized life on them.

UFO MAGAZINE

A new edition of the UFO NEWSLETTER, edited and published by Lee Munsick, former associate editor of NICAP, is being prepared for mailing in January. This refutes a rumour that the NEWSLETTER had folded. The magazine now includes three former UFO publications—the C.R.I.F.O. ORBIT, SATELLITE, and the UFO DIGEST. Address: P.O. Box 606, Morristown, N.J.

A Chat With Adamski

By RON A. McINTOSH, F.R.A.S.

When I was invited to become one of a panel of journalists to interview George Adamski on his experiences in space ships and his meetings with men from other planets, I realised I was faced with no easy task. This impression was strengthened when he entered the office where we were awaiting him. A tall, lean, wiry man, browned by the sun and active in spite of his 68 years, his eyes immediately interested me. They were keen and observant and gave me the impression that there was not much they would miss.

His apparent sincerity was a point that struck most of those present at the interview. One would expect a man who had related such Munchausen-like experiences could appear so sincere about them. Later I learned there is a psychological condition in which people who have lived in a fairyland of their own making for a long time come in the end to believe it is true. Perhaps this was the case with Adamski.

My task was not easy. I was to handle the scientific side and science and phantasy are far removed. Each point I wished to make had to be put in a series of short, clear questions, each interspersed by a long, rambling reply. If my points had not been made step by step the listeners would not have understood. The simple fact that the moon could not have atmosphere on only one side could be established only after half a dozen questions—and there were others on the panel waiting to put their own questions. The result was as I had expected. I was not able to develop my facts as I would have liked.

During the interview Adamski made a number of "scientific" references which could have exploded if the drift of the conversation had been favourable. Below I give his statements and the replies that could have been made if the opportunity had offered.

Adamski: Dr. Johnson, of Caltech, now retired, observed with the 18-inch Schmidt at Mount Palomar. He came down to see me and said: "George, watch the moon—particularly Copernicus. There's air movement on there and we want to check closely on it and we'd like to have your help."

Reply: A Schmidt camera is used for wide-angle photography with short exposures. It can photograph a whole constellation in 10 minutes and show more than the 100-inch telescope does in 24 hours' exposure. If used on the moon it would show less than an ordinary pair of binoculars. Dr. Johnson, therefore, could not have been observing the moon. The moon is not a subject included on any observing programme at Palomar, which concentrates on galaxies in remote space. The observatory would not, under any circumstances, ask an amateur with a small telescope to help them.

A: Harlow Shapley a couple of years ago said: "There is breathable air on the moon—only a little dirty—but we'd get used to it."

R: Shapley is America's most distinguished astronomer, and I have never seen a remark like that from him. He also was not a lunar observer.

A: Said he had listened to a Moscow broadcast in Russian about the the outstanding things observed on the moon by the rocket.

R: All Moscow broadcasts, whether in Russian or other languages, are monitored by the B.B.C. and security in England and America. Yet none of these sources has mentioned such a broadcast. As Adamski is not a Polish name, I doubt whether Adamski would understand Polish—much less Russian.

A: "According to chemistry, there must be oxygen on the moon."

R: The only eminent chemist who has studied the problems of life on the planets is Dr. H. C. Urey, of Yale. In his book, "The Planets," he said what I said in the interview: If the moon ever had an atmosphere it would have lost it in a very short time.

A: There are 340 documented reports of saucers in the Bible.

R: "Documented" means with original documents to support the claim. He should have said "340 references."

A: "I have taken a pretty good dose of it (radiation) myself in my lab. and it did not hurt me because I didn't get frightened. Usually the effect upon the human is the fright more than the radiation.

R: Radioactivity can be created only in a synchrotron or the like, or from naturally radioactive materials, and Adamski would not have the money to build or own these. No one told the Japanese fishermen they were being subjected to radioactive fallout in the Pacific yet some of them died.

A: Asked why space men were coming to Earth, Adamski switched from the explanation in his book and said: "The I.G.Y. has found important evidence that the earth is really taking a different shape or change, etc., etc. These people, of course, are observing this very shape or change of our earth and its relationship to the system because they are all in the same household as a system and any effect or change on our planet would probably affect them. And I think that is mostly the reason—in fact, they have told me so."

R: If the earth were shattered into billions of tiny pieces it would not have the slightest effect on any other planet. The only result would be that the moon, which now circles around the earth, would have its orbit smoothed into a regular ellipse.

A: He said the space men were interested in a fault found under the ice of Antarctica, which Adamski did not realise had probably been there for millions of years. He asked them "Is this correct." They said yes, "and within two weeks the crack opened up. They also said it would be proven in Mexico" and he quoted an earthquake and tidal wave.

R: If these spacemen can foretell such events, why is there any need for them to keep on observing the earth? They know it will happen, when and where. There is no need for any further study by them. Incidentally, in the report of several hundred interesting discoveries made during the I.G.Y. recently published, there is no reference to any change in the earth—only to new facts discovered about things which have existed for a long time.

A: "Sixteen men in a space ship that landed were burned as though with x-ray or cosmic ray. The aircraft scientists did shoot cosmic ray at it before they approached it—and cooked the crew."

R: Cosmic rays are the most powerful radiations in space but they do not penetrate the atmosphere. What we observe are secondary effects. Man cannot create

similar radiations in the most powerful cyclotrons. How then could aircraft scientists (who are mostly experts on space medicine) shoot such rays through their Buck Rogers space guns? Cosmic rays also do not cook, scorch or burn our bodies. They penetrate right into the body, affecting the genes, but do not burn.

A: The bodies were sent to the Rockefeller Institute for examination, dissection, etc. They were then buried.

R: The Rockefeller Institute is a foundation. It is endowed with funds (in this case from the Rockefeller family) for research, and it gives these funds to other bodies such as universities or observatories for the latter to conduct the researches. It does not undertake research itself. I have never seen a reference to a Rockefeller research or finding.

It will be obvious from these statements and the replies I would have liked to have made if I had got the chance that Adamski on occasions makes up his replies as he talks, e.g., "And that is mostly the reason—in fact, they told me so," etc. He has the ability to work out his answer while he talks (perhaps that is why some of his remarks are so uninteresting). He has a keen imagination but very little scientific knowledge.

With about five minutes' time left, Adamski produced the Straith letter and about three minutes of that were spent in Adamski telling us that it was very impressive and in my companion on the panel trying to find the place.

Two minutes before time the situation became somewhat confused. To untie the tangle I therefore present below the course of the discussion. As on occasions several people were speaking at the same time, this is not easy, but here it is.

McIntosh: Isn't it a fact, Mr. Adamski, that the Department of State has written to you, Mr. Jameson Parker, I think, saying that it is a forgery and you . . .

Adamski: No, that's not true. (I was about to add, when he interrupted me: "and you were requested not to publish it further.")

M: That's not true? It's published in "Saucers," which is the Flying Saucers International . . .

A: Yeah, I know.

M: There are a number of points. They say there is no man named Straith in the State Department. There's no department of that name—the Cultural Exchange Committee.

A: Grunts and says "Yeah."

M: And the whole thing is apparently a hoax by somebody who is trying to hoax not only you but flying saucer people . . .

A: Anybody but (this remark was made at the same time as my last few words).

A: But, Mr. McIntosh, you know our Government . . . if this were a hoax, 20,000 dollar fine, 20 years in gaol. All right. Culture Exchange does exist—all nations are exchanging. This Cultural Exchange, this is where we can't put a finger on who's trying to upset the applecart because Cultural Exchange do exist. Bob Hope went to it. When he couldn't get a passport from England to go to Russia he came to United States and got it through Culture Exchange. Yeah, sure.

M: Cultural Exchange Relations I think it is called . . .

A: It is called "committee" . . .

M: The other title is incorrect (Adamski made his interruption while I was completing my sentence and when I said: "The other title was incorrect" the words should be read straight after my earlier remark to get the correct meaning).

M: Anyhow, the American Embassy in Britain also denied it categorically. The thing is not written in the style of . . .

A: Listen—you can write—I will give you the name you can write. You'll get the number. This man has a code number and the only man that could fire him probably would be Eisenhower.

M: Yes. Well, the position is that the State has denied it categorically and in detail . . .

A: These people . . .

M: The way it was typed.

A: Yeah, but the way these people are fighting us . .

M: Here is a specimen of a true State letter. Now you will see that the typing is professional there—it's a nice, neat job. This (I pointed to the Straith letter) looks amateurish.

A: That's all right, but . . .

M: The signature is in a different place. (A: Yeah.) The address is not above—it's below.

A: Yeah, when this was printed . . .

M: Yes. The State says, by the way, that somebody must have got hold of the paper stamped with . . .

A: Yeah, but let me clear this point now. Two months ago FBI came up to my place. Wanted the original letter. I have the one with my attorney. Naturally I said: "You go to my attorney—if he shows it to you, fine. Dey wanted an analysis on the whole ting. They went to the attorney and the attorney showed it to them but he wouldn't give it to them for a lab. anal. examination because they could destroy it. Well, anyway—So dey come back to me—Dis is the absolute troot—come back to me and asked me to write to the attorney. Well, the attorney—Well, I have an attorney for advising me—not me to him. I have a letter coming before I leave New Zealand—I shall show it to you as soon as it gets here—where my attorney has got a clearance that this letter is official and FBI cleared.

After an unearthly hush, the session ended.

In conclusion, I have not the least doubt that a letter will come from Adamski's attorney stating these facts—but the only thing that would be convincing after this broadcast would be the Government's letter itself.

I was sorry that the radio session ended in what must have appeared to many a heated argument but for the preceding 25 minutes I had shown Adamski every courtesy and never interrupted him and any interruptions that occurred while I was substantiating my claim about the forgery must be blamed upon Adamski himself. I feel that his attempt to shout me down did him more harm than good.

Nevertheless, in spite of the uproar, my point was made. If you will glance back through the dialogue above you will see that Adamski said it was not true that the State had written to him saying it was a hoax. Yet at the end he says that his attorney has a letter saying that the hoax letter had been cleared for publication. How could it be cleared for publication if it had not earlier been forbidden. And Adamski does not explain how the Government, after investigating once and declaring the letter a hoax, should then investigate again and change its mind. I have never heard of a government which, having made an investigation, did not stick to its findings for ever after.

AN EXPLANATION

At the commencement of my broadcast, in stating my attitude, I said among other things that I did not believe saucer investigators were going the right way about it. In saying that I had in mind bodies overseas—one never speaks of those present—but in case anyone should think I was referring to Civilian Saucer Investigation in New Zealand I would like to say that, in my opinion, you have a president who is honestly, fearlessly and energetically seeking the truth and I think that under his direction the organisation will rapidly win a position of respect in the community.

—R. A. MCINTOSH, F.R.A.S.

Meet The Extraterrestrials

By ISABEL DAVIS

The contact-communication books are full of references to "science" and "technology"—earthly, unearthly and mixed. The earthly kind comes in bits and chunks and scraps, occasionally in lengthy expositions that give an effect, at least, of knowledge. The information may or may not be correct; it is certainly doubtful, for example, that the explosion of H-bombs could tilt the earth's axis and more doubtful that it could disturb the orbits of distant planets and poison their atmosphere. Spill pepper in New York and Chicago sneezes? The distances, forces, and volumes involved are too enormous. Cataclysmic earthquakes, more powerful than a thousand H-bombs, have many times shaken earth but left her on the same old axis trundling along the same old orbit.

We would not be surprised at scientific mistakes coming from the **authors** of these books, because their competence in the subject is limited.

One seems to have little background and little interest (Bethurum)¹; one appears to have taken in more information than he can digest (Williamson)²; and the others are self-educated in science, a process that often leaves strange gaps in a student's data, fails to build up a coherent over-all picture, and gives him an impression of his knowledge that is not justified by his real stock of facts.

But it is not the **authors** who make these blunders; it is the **spacemen**, supposedly so well informed about Earth, who are quoted by the authors. It is rather surprising to find, for example, that the Venusian "master" is obviously confused as to the exact difference between an element and a mineral, and we wish he knew what he means by the curious expression, "physical mineral vanities." (He also thinks that the legendary "Golden Age," common in Earth mythologies, means an age "when men worshipped gold more than God.") And what can Zuhl and Ramu of Saturn mean when they talk about "a tempered and cooler section or zone on the Moon?" Unless they have "corrected" the Moon's motion as well as its atmosphere, all parts of the Moon must regularly experience the same heat and cold in turn; a permanent temperate zone is impossible.

These omniscient critics ought to make sure of their Earthly science before they start revising it.

The revisions may be wholesale or retail. Sometimes one sentence obliterates all human observations, data, calculations, deductions, theories, and inventions. The process of re-educating us along the correct lines constitutes a problem, however, since the spacemen can only assert our wrongness, not explain it or give more than a few hints about the substitute.

Most spacemen do not even attempt an explanation; with a kindly smile they repeat "our science would be incomprehensible to you human beings anyway."

We can do better than this. Desert Bedouins who never saw a spark plug before the age of 20 learn to be competent truck drivers and mechanics. But among all these "supermen," on all their worlds, with all their

wealth of experience, there is not one textbook, not one science teacher, not one pedagogical method, that can be used on Earth.

It is impossible to do justice even to those fragments of space "science" and "technology" that these books contain, short of many unavailable pages. Reluctantly, I choose two from Clarion, reported to Bethurum by Captain Rhanes in her off-hand way. There are three kinds of power, she informs him—"anti-magnetic or gravitational, plutonic, and nutronic"; Clarion uses the third kind, nutronic, as in the "nutronic jeeps." We can only guess at the meaning of this double-talk.

But a nutronic jeep is nothing at all compared to Clarion's "retroscope." This amazing machine enables Clarionites to review in their homes "**any event that ever happened anywhere**" (emphasis mine). You may have thought that time-travel was confined to science fiction; but here it turns out to have been invented and mass produced—"from time untold"—right on the other side of our Moon!

Truman, unfortunately, shows only the mildest interest in this gadget. He asks none of the questions he should—how does it work, what does it look like, how is it used for education, for research, for entertainment, for "touring"?

A scientist with time on his hands might find it amusing to try to analyze the impenetrable muddle that passes for "science" in these contact-communication books.

Only one thing is clear: everything that is quoted, misquoted, or omitted about Earthly science and technology, and every statement that the spacemen make—or excuse themselves from making—about their own, appears to fit far better the theory that these statements originate in the minds of imperfectly informed human beings, who are frequently out of their depths in such matters, than with the theory that these statements come from supremely skilled, competent and experienced extraterrestrials.

Again and again these "spacemen" behave like inventions. There is always a discrepancy between their claims to great powers and what they are able to do.

They claim to have built spaceships, telepathic machines, and other technical wonders; but when they want to take pictures for Adamski they have to use the Polaroid he had brought along—so unluckily, however, without enough film—because their own cameras and film "are entirely magnetic and you have no equipment on Earth that could reproduce such pictures."

Something is very odd here: we remember that in Adamski's **first** book³ the two methods **could** be used together: Orthon took one of Adamski's first plates aboard his ship, erased the image, and replaced it with some of the famous hieroglyphics. The result was certainly "reproducible," since it appeared in Adamski's first book.

There are frequent claims that disease has been mastered; but Angelucci's good friends, Orion and Lyra,

1. Truman Bethurum, "Aboard a Flying Saucer," DeVorss, Los Angeles, 1954.
2. George H. Williamson & Alfred C. Bailey, "The Saucers Speak!" New Age, Los Angeles, 1954.
3. George Adamski & Desmond Leslie, "Flying Saucers Have Landed," British Book Centre, New York, 1953.

are unable to restore him to health without destroying his sensitivity to their messages.⁴ They cannot help him fix his automobile, either, when he and his family are stranded shivering on the desert at night.

But, of course, Angelucci did not expect them to help him; he knew by then that "space visitors never in any way interfere in mundane affairs."

They proclaim this policy of "non-interference" often: it is one of the favourite excuses made for them by their human friends. But they **do** interfere; the contacts themselves are "interference"; instructing them to "spread the gospel" is certainly "interference in mundane affairs."

The spacemen claim they have solved all the ugly, disagreeable problems—at home: poverty, sickness, war, economic inequality. They agree most of the worlds in the universe—some say all other worlds **except Earth**—have solved them.

But all this far-flung, age-old, ripened, tested, successful experience in problem-solving cannot suggest to them a single really effective method of attacking the many problems of Earth!

They claim the most urgent purposes, gravely important to us and themselves; but again, there is a vast discrepancy between those purposes and the methods they use to attain them. If their intelligence were equal to their zeal, for example, they would certainly realize by now that some people can exercise more effective influence in the world than others.

Here is the significance of the obscurity of the contactees—and it has **nothing** to do with democracy or snobbery. It is entirely a practical matter; why choose missionaries who—through no fault of their own—are bound to exert only a feeble influence?

They claim to have both mental telepathy and, in some cases, telepathic instruments—the famous "thought disks"—both of which would surely be helpful in identifying suitable human beings. But they do not put these to work for this purpose.

They claim to have been visiting on Earth for centuries, studying us and (presumably) trying to help. But they have no grasp of the complexity of human problems. Their chief worry is "the bomb"; but the bomb is only a by-product of war, and war is a by-product of a hundred other bitterly entangled problems.

Sometimes the believers assert that the spacemen **have** contacted some of our more prominent citizens, and been rebuffed. More often they say, "Why should they contact generals and scientists who only wish to use the saucers as weapons?"

This amounts to saying there there is no one available on Earth who is **both** prominent and "good"—which is simply not true. The head of the largest church in Christendom is not a warmonger; Gandhi was not; Helen Keller and Albert Schweitzer are not.

For any **concrete** demonstration of their fabulous powers, we customarily have to depend on the word of the one contactee who reports it—as, for example, the disappearance of Bethurum's flashlight when Aura Rhanes makes it "gone" from his hand.

Not that the contactees or the space people or the believers mind. They all have the same proverb: **Every statement is its own proof.**

If these space people do exist, and if their behaviour is as described, then they are not high-minded, noble, powerful beings. They are humbugs!

For all their supposedly massive intellects, the space people cannot make up their minds about the one important point: proof.

As everyone knows, all of the "evidence" offered so far has been unsatisfactory (except to contactees and believers). The few photographs are suspect, and some of them are **unquestionably** fakes. Witnesses are non-existent, or their standing is ambiguous. The extra-terrestrial "substances" that contactees claim to have in their possession are not available for laboratory or public examination. The reported damage to terrestrial objects due to proximity to a saucer cannot be verified. The famous footprints and camera plate associated with Adamski's first "contact" are almost impossible to discuss at this date; they can be judged only in the framework of the rest of the story.

The highly inspirational quality of the spacemen's messages is **not** proof. We are not asking whether these messages are beautiful; we are asking whether they are "unearthly." We can discover no such quality. On thousands of bookshelves, in hundreds of thousands of books written by human beings, we can find the same basic precepts, the same religious, ethical, moral, philosophical, and mystical ideas—often expressed much more strongly and beautifully than they are by the spacemen. Occult literature is full of these ideas. The inspirational tone of the messages does not prove in the least that their source must be extraterrestrial—unless you make another unproved statement, that similar messages of unknown terrestrial origin have been around a long time because the spacemen have.

As for **unequivocal** proof, the spacemen never provide it. It would seem necessary and desirable for them to do so—whether out of consideration for their human friends, who could be spared much ridicule if proper evidence were available, or in consideration of the urgency of their own message.

The real question is, do they or don't they want to be recognised? Do they or don't they want to be acknowledged? Do they or don't they want to establish their own existence?

They blow hot and cold. One moment they are commanding a contactee to tell everyone about his experience, regardless of ridicule. This sounds like a desire for recognition.

The next minute they are insisting that they don't care, that recognition is not important, that they never "interfere"; or that they are referring darkly to "certain reasons" why they must continue to wrap themselves in a fog of uncertainty.

Yet there is no difficulty of providing proof. They do not need to land in Times Square, if they are afraid of crowds. All they need to do is give one or more contactees either (1) an object of terrestrial origin that clearly shows the influence of extraterrestrial forces; or (2) an artifact that obviously could not have originated on Earth at all.

In the first category are photographs, of course; **enough** photographs would eventually silence the loudest skeptic. But the space people are positively neurotic about having their pictures taken; for a variety of "reasons" they fight so shy of the camera that we may as well forget this kind of proof.

Even a modest collection of spaceship objects would be overwhelming evidence, but they are not forthcoming. According to a conversation Bethurum once had with a skeptic, the famous "letter in French" typed by Aura on paper from Clarion, which Bethurum presumably still has, would be no help at all even if subjected to chemical analysis, because "paper on Clarion is made out of just the same kind of trees we have on Earth."

It is a waste of time to continue to mention the endless excuses by which the spacemen, always with the loyal support of their contactees, manage to get out of

4. Orfeo Angelucci, "The Secret of the Saucers," Amherst Press, Amherst, 1955.

providing proof. But one kind of **missing** evidence is so startling, once its absence is noted, that it must be mentioned.

The easiest extraterrestrial artifact of all to provide would be an extraterrestrial **book**.

Not the clumsy pictographs of the "Solex Mal," but a real book of history, poetry, fiction; a treatise or a textbook. Such a volume would be impossible to fake; it would command belief.

But as it happens, books are practically never mentioned at all in these contact-communication stories. The spaceships have "TV," music, dancing, games, paintings, they carry table fittings for banquets. But the spacious lounges apparently contain no bookshelves and no book. No one is ever seen reading, no one ever mentions reading (except Aura, who claims it is one of her hobbies), no one ever mentions libraries or literature of any kind.

Furthermore, Adamski's space friends are completely uninterested in the books he has written about them. They never ask about them, and he never mentions the subject. His first book is actually published—in two countries—while he is making repeated visits to the spaceships. But he never offers an autographed copy to any of them. They never ask to see it. They never comment on its reception, though it aroused fierce controversy. He never so much as takes a copy of the book on one of his "contacts" to show to the people who are the chief characters in it.

No author I ever heard of behaved this way at the birth of a book!

In the last chapter of "Inside the Space Ships," Adamski describes his unexpected final visit with his "space friends." This visit, which took place eight months after the publication of his first book (meanwhile he had written the book and sent it to the publisher), was the one when Adamski and Zirkon stood at the portholes of the "mother ship" to have their pictures taken by Orthon, on the "scout ship" (the authenticity of these pictures has been sharply questioned, and on very solid grounds).

Even while Orthon used Adamski's little polaroid camera, Adamski's second book⁵ was being printed. Adamski tells us—"the presses were rolling on its pages." Of course, the moment he returned from his last visit, he rushed story—and photographs—to his publishers, for inclusion as the last chapter of the book.

Thus author Adamski's "space friends" give him, at the last second before publication of his book, a unique and breath-taking climax for it. He must have known how important it would be; they should have known. But this last visit passes without one word exchanged between Adamski and his friends about the book, or the effect of the visit on the book!

This extraordinary indifference to books, to written language in general, is one of the most glaring gaps in all the contact stories. No great civilization ever flourished for an extended period without producing a written literature. And these wonderful extraterrestrial civilizations have existed, we are told, far longer than any on Earth. Where, then, are their **books**? Where is any mention of their books? Why are the "space brothers" to all intents and purposes illiterate?

I suppose the believers would say—I am getting pretty good at this sort of "explanation" myself—that "the space people don't **need** books. They've outgrown books. They can remember anything without writing it down."

As an explanation this is just as feeble as the others. For my money, the space people are indifferent to books because they reflect the minds and personalities of their inventors—men who are also indifferent to books.

But even if the "space people" are illiterate, they are supposed to be highly intelligent. They should know that proof is needed, proof is desirable, and proof would be absurdly easy to furnish. They have yet to give one good reason for not providing proof; and we can only conclude that they don't really **want** to be believed in; they are hypocrites as well as humbugs.

If a defender says, at this point, that the UFOs themselves have been playing this same tantalizing and contradictory game for years, refusing to get themselves conclusively accepted, yet skeptics have not denied **their** existence, he is confused again. For the UFOs are **unidentified** flying objects. We have no reliable clue whatever to **their** purposes. We have no reason to expect to understand **them**.

But the space beings have plainly, specifically, and repeatedly stated their objectives. We know what they want, because they have told us. **Their** failure to use effective methods cannot be explained.

To what extent do the contactees support and believe in each other's stories? In public, everybody endorses everybody else—they can hardly do otherwise. Belief is another matter. I do not undertake to say how much belief is exchanged among them; only that there are hints in these books of a certain caution, a certain uncertainty that all the other stories are absolutely 100 percent.

More important—to what extent do the "spacemen" support each other? They rather spectacularly fail to do so.

Where was Clarion, for example, during the night of 23-24 August, 1954? On that night, Adamski claims, he was shown both sides of the Moon by Ramu of Saturn, through an instrument on the Venusian carrier ship (he had already seen the familiar side once before, on 21-22 April, 1953, from the Saturnian ship). As the ship goes around the familiar toward the unfamiliar side, ahead of it in the sky should have been Captain Aura Rhane's Clarion. But neither Ramu nor Adamski mention it. Adamski certainly knew about Clarion—for Bethurum had visited Palomar Gardens during the summer of 1953, and Adamski had then accepted Bethurum's story. But with a whole planet missing from where it should be, Adamski is neither surprised nor curious. Ramu even asks, "Have you any questions . . . ?" "I could think of none," Adamski writes.

And what about Fowser? Williamson handles Fowser, the "dark moon" of Earth, which is never seen by us because of "certain conditions" (unspecified), and Williamson met Adamski in the summer of 1952 and was present at Adamski's first "contact." Fowser is a busy place; before the attempted contact by Zo, Um, Elex, Noro, Zago, etc., with Williamson's group, on 28th September, 1952, the "landing ship" was readied on Fowser and there were 14,000 bells near it. Fowser is prominent in Williamson's book, "Other Tongues," published in 1957.⁶

Then on 8th September, 1954, Adamski, eating sandwiches and coffee with Firkon and Ramu in a Los Angeles restaurant, hears from Ramu a long history of Earth. Among Ramu's statements are the following: "Another condition that we had watched with interest in observing the formation and development of the Earth planet was the forming of **only one moon** as its companion (bold mine). Under the natural law of conditions, this would result in an unbalanced state unless at some future time another moon was formed to complement the small companion of a growing world."

5. George Adamski, "Inside The Space Ships," Abelard-Schuman, 1955.

6. George H. Williamson, "Other Tongues ??? Flesh," Amherst Press, Amherst, Wisconsin, 1957.

Apparently Ramu had never heard of any second moon.

Adamski, with knowledge of two additional astronomical bodies accompanying the Earth and its Moon, never asks his good space friends, who are so generous with all kinds of other information, to confirm Clarion or Fowser. He never mentions Admirals' Scows or Crystal Bells.

He never mentions "ventlas," either, though ventlas are a prevalent type of saucer vehicle, patronized by Van Tassel's "other-world intelligences." On 13th February, 1953, Ashtar, "commandant Vela quadra sector, station Share," tells the Van Tassel group "86 projections, 9100 waves, of 236,000 ventlas" are combining forces to create a "Light energy vortice" near the Earth that will create extensive damage."

Five nights later, with this armada still presumably patrolling space near Earth, Adamski is having a long calm conversation with Orthos, Firkon, Kalna and Ilmuth, and the Venusian "master"—none of whom breathe a syllable about the disciplinary ventlas.

Then there is the problem of Solex Mal. Naturally all the contactees sooner or later ask their friends from space about the language situation; why is communication so fluent? No spaceman actually says there is no such language as Solex Mal; but no one except Williamson's spacemen refers to it at all. Can it be that on Mercury, Mars, and Pluto they have no idea that they are supposed to use the "universal tongue?"

There are also numerous cases of actual flat contradictions between one statement from space and another.

All planets have approximately the same atmosphere, say all of the spacemen except Fry's A-Lan⁷—he has to practice for four more years before he can expose himself fully to the air of Earth.

All solar systems have 12 planets, say Adamski's friends; but Zo claims that there is a Solar System Twenty-two, thus named because it has 22 planets (the 15th, we learn further, was once named Wogog but is now Elala—a pleasing revision).

Extraterrestrial records about Earth go back 78 million years, says one spaceman; 75,000 years says another.

The craters on the Moon were formed by meteorites and by erosion; the craters on the Moon were not caused by meteors or volcanic action, but came about by "vortical action."

Statements about Earth's past, too long to quote, give completely different pictures.

If these "spacemen" set any boundaries to their own information, then omissions and contradictions like the above, and many others, might be glossed over as ignorance; but they do not. With the exception of A-Lan, they all claim to be experts who have travelled throughout space, and these statements are made as generalizations.

They don't make mistakes, they don't tell lies, and their words are accurately reported. That being the case, how can they be so oblivious of each other's existence, opinions, and facts?

Thanks to the Red Queen, Charles Fort, and modern technology, we have formed the habit of saying without thinking, "Anything is possible." But there seem to be occasions when this is not true; namely when two facts, mutually exclusive by definition, would have to co-exist. It is impossible for it to be day and night at the same time in the same place; it is impossible for the same man

to be simultaneously 5 feet tall and 6 feet tall, or to stand on his head and his feet at the same time. And it is impossible for Clarion to be there and not to be there at the same time.

To sum up: everything about these books is inconsistent with the theory that they are true, and fatally consistent with the theory that they are inventions. There is not one line that stamps the stories as "unearthly." The alleged spacemen are not noble intelligences but boastful braggarts, gifted chiefly at making excuses. The authors make egregious blunders. They contradict themselves. The spacemen contradict each other. The proof offered is inadequate to support such astonishing claims. Simple proofs that would be unshakable are never offered.

The Germans have a saying about a badly-written book: "*Es lasst sich nicht lesen*"—it will not allow itself to be read. So it is with these contact-communication stories—they do not allow themselves to be believed.

Nevertheless they are believed, apparently with no real concern over any incongruities, and with indefinitely elastic open-mindedness. The disciples seem able to swallow ever-flimsier explanations for ever-wilder stories; with no perceptible twinges of protest they have progressed from believing in Mr. Adamski's Venusians (who by now sound positively sensible compared to their successors) to believing in "samples of hair clipped from a 385-pound Venusian dog" (the ranking absurdity as this is written, though by the time it is published the dog may be eclipsed by a Jupiterian whale).

Why do books that "fall apart in the hand" as they are read, or crumble into arrant nonsense under any kind of examination, find publishers and a market?

I suspect that many believers have not really read the books at all, in any critical sense of the word, but have formed their judgments from the impressive or "sincere" platform manner of contactee lecturers. The books are bought but never really examined.

Or they may have read the books and even considered the objections; but the emotional value of the stories to them is great enough to over-ride any protests of logic, particularly when high-sounding generalities like Tolerance, the search for the Truth, and so on, can be rung into the argument.

7. Daniel W. Fry, "The White Sands Incident," New Age, Los Angeles, 1954.

Portions Copyright 1957 by King-Size Publications, Inc.; reprinted in part from FANTASTIC UNIVERSE.

Isabel Davis is an officer of Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York, and one of its founding-ruling "Big-Three" in addition to Ted Blocher and Lex Mebane.

These three handle the editorial chores of publishing CSI's massive and qualitative publication, CSI NEWS LETTER in New York. And Miss Davis is largely responsible for the CSI editing job on Aime Michel's first book, in its American edition, as well as the forthcoming translation and edited version of Michel's new book, which is to be published shortly.¹

But in this case, she has authored a major work for a well-known periodical by herself, drawing on her intuitive wit, erudition, and common sense. It is, for a person with such strong views as those held by Miss Davis, a masterpiece of restraint. And, to testify to its fairness and genuine value, no contactee, magazine, or writer has yet to reply, although this writer is certain many have muttered under their breath or to each other, with such phrases as "Just foaming at the mouth!" or some such critical analysis.

The work has been slightly edited from the original which appeared in FANTASTIC UNIVERSE, and combined with new material written especially for this edition.

Are "Contact" Group Sightings Metaphysical?

By RAY PALMER

Questioned recently concerning his opinion on the so-called "contact group," those who claim to converse with and even ride with the occupants of space ships, Major Donald Keyhoe, head of NICAP, said he "considered everything," had requested some to take lie-detector tests. If they agreed, what would be determined by this procedure?

There are two possible opinions regarding "contact" saucer experiences: (1) they are true; (2) they are untrue. FLYING SAUCERS, like Keyhoe and NICAP, listens to these claimants, investigates them, and considers that it is not at all out of keeping that we do so. Unidentified flying objects is certainly the most mysterious thing to occur in modern times. We can't afford to neglect any possible shred of evidence that may lead to an answer to the question in our minds: "What are the flying saucers?"

As a saucer investigator of nineteen years' experience (which is enough to rank us No. 1 seniority on the subject), we have had some experience with this group of "sighters." We have met some of them personally; we have published at least three books written by them; we have investigated some of them personally or had them investigated.

Our opinion?

In order to give this the proper light, we must elaborate on the popular belief among the "experts" that these sightings are either hoaxes, fabrications or delusions. It is perfectly true that there are "contact" claimants who are perpetrating hoaxes. Some of these have already been effectively exposed. Under the classification of fabrications we must include a subtle sort of liar who **doesn't know** he is lying. Perhaps a sort of wish-fulfillment phenomena. In this particular category, lie detector tests would prove the liar was telling the truth—because he would believe he was doing so. Most of the deliberate fabrications are bolstered by "photos" which all possess the same fault—vagueness and a remarkable consistency in the art of producing blurred images. There are those who explain this by saying there is something about saucers which frustrates the eye of the camera, some electronic phenomena which makes it impossible to take clear pictures, because some other dimension is involved, or something of that nature. In the case of delusions, we have the "brass" sarcastically muttering "crackpots" (when they are charitably inclined) and "insane" (when they are not). The trouble with this is that the brass has consistently labelled level-headed observers thusly. It has been the one factor which has caused thousands to refuse to report their legitimate sightings.

Like the case of the housewife who saw a man with wings flying over her home. After interviewing her, we feel convinced she was telling the truth—but not at all convinced she recognized what she saw.

In short, we are inclined to believe that the contact group has something. But it may be that what they are contacting is not at all what we generally classify as UFO.

Is there a connection? Could we go so far as to say that when Kenneth Arnold saw nine shiny objects flipping through the skies, it could even remotely be said to bear some relationship to the burning bush that Moses saw, and out of which came a voice?

Whether saucer researchers like it or not, there is a very strong group of investigators who place a mystical, religious or metaphysical aspect upon the entire phenomena of UFO. The classic example is Ezekiel's famous "wheel"; and the flaming chariot which took Elijah up into the heavens. Seen today, we would have a perfect account of a flying disk complete with rotating inner circle, retractable wheels, domed cowl (with a man in it) and blinding fluorescent type light. Or a blinding golden or reddish object of indeterminate shape which gave off heat radiation. How are we to determine who is on the right side of the fence? It is true that Ezekiel, had he been a modern scientist, engineer or aviation expert, could have identified his "vision" in a much different manner. He would have been quite excited about the excellent aerodynamics of this flying machine before him. He would have found its principles of operation quite reasonable and feasible. And upon reporting it, he would have remarked on its retractable landing gear, rather than on its strange feet that disappeared when it flew.

Ezekiel's wheel can be explained as follows: (1) a space ship; (2) a chariot of the angel of God; (3) an unidentified flying object; (4) a temperature inversion; (5) an illusion; (6) a secret government project; (7) Hittite fifth column, spies, saboteurs, etc. (or Russians, if you will); (8) a lot of other things, including a hoax.

How do you decide? Ezekiel couldn't produce his "wheel," and his hearers could take his word or not. The open-minded listened, weighed the factors, made no fast and hard decision. The "brass" no doubt muttered "crackpot." The religious fanatics no doubt shouted themselves hoarse over his "revelation" from the angelic realms.

How do we KNOW that Elijah's "chariot" and Ken Arnold's nine shiny discs aren't one and the same thing? How do we know they weren't from "Heaven?" Where, and what, is heaven, anyway? If you are deeply religious, it is one thing; if you are a spiritist, it is

something called "Devachan" or "Summerland"; if you are Shaver, it is a "cavern," or a "dark planet"; if you are Donald Menzel, it is a bubble of hot air; if you are Major General Medaris, it simply does not exist; if you are the Pentagon, it is one thing one day, another the next, but always "classified."

All we are actually concerned with is "reality." Arnold and Ezekiel saw something; both reported it.

The question is, as some of our readers have put it, are we justified in giving even one inch of space to the "contact group?" The answer to this is quite simple—if you KNOW what the saucers are, then you can throw the whole contact group out, deny them any space, knowing that saucers are bubbles of hot air. But if you are just Donald Menzel, with an opinion, you have no right to deny even the maddest of the mad their say. **Everything** must be said, and **then** classified in our minds scientifically, as to its import. The scientific method must prevail, not personal prejudice.

As a classical example, let's take George Adamski. He has written two books. He has presented photos. Even a coloured movie of a flying saucer. True, they aren't conclusive. With or without them, the credence we can attach to his story is the same. The photos do not help, nor do they hinder. Some of them can easily be duplicated by anybody with a \$6.00 camera.

In Adamski's book, he presents a "message to mankind," which in our opinion is basically sound. He's for peace, for mankind doing something to better himself and his conditions, eliminate war, advance his more noble qualities. Wonderful! Who would say he's a crackpot there? When we examine all of the contact group material, we find this basic exists. Peace, it's wonderful. The nobility of man should be developed, not his baser instincts, his fists, and his weapons. And another basic is that we are not alone in the universe, both physical and metaphysical. There are other races in space; there are other beings in spirit. There are even our dead forebears. There are even ourselves, reincarnations of past greats and no-so-greats.

But "level-headed" people say we should devote ourselves to the more material, and leave the spiritual to the ecclesiastics. The flying saucers "we" want to know about are rockets from Mars, floating platforms from Venus, or space ships from Wolf-359 (or whatever the number is). Or they are Russian jets (new type, and dangerous to our security); or American secret aircraft, and therefore classified information we shouldn't pry into; or some natural phenomena we do not yet understand.

Let's go back to George Adamski. Back in 1943 (it may have been slightly earlier, or later, since we depend on our memory), your writer was editor of "Amazing Stories," a fiction magazine. We received a manuscript (book-length) from one George Adamski. He expressed the opinion that the "message" in this novel was one that mankind desperately needed in these parlous times (and we agreed), but after reading it, we decided "Amazing Stories" was not the place for it, and we returned it with our regrets. Briefly, it had to do with a space ship that came to earth, piloted by Jesus Christ, to bring a message of peace, and a new path mankind must tread, or suffer disaster. When we read the manuscript, we were convinced of Mr. Adamski's sincerity; we even suspected that much of what he described was an actual psychic experience in his own mind.

Perhaps he even believed it had all happened to him. We were in no position to judge, nor are we now. The only important thing to us now is that his first book is, in large essence, this same manuscript, with the minor changes of a flying saucer (mother-ship, scout-ship, or what have you) instead of a space ship, and a Venusian instead of Jesus Christ.

Now we can see the opponents of the contact group exclaiming: "That **proves** it! Adamski is a hoaxer. He never saw a saucer nor a Venusian!"

Does it? What if Mr. Adamski, back in the early '40's, had experienced metaphysically what he describes in his book? But in trying to find a way to present its obviously spiritual message, decided to tell the story as he did in his manuscript to "Amazing Stories?" As such, it was rejected. Then, Kenneth Arnold saw his saucers, and Adamski saw he wasn't alone. So he switched back to the "truth," and wrote his book.

Actually, Adamski's account falls into one of two classifications, and it is in this classification it must be judged, and in this classification alone. It is not backed by any tangible artifact. There can be only one other classification—the account backed by an artifact.

When Major General Medaris says there is no evidence of flying saucers, he means an artifact. **Until** he has an artifact, flying saucers do not exist. He is wrong. The saucers exist, because of reliable sightings. What an artifact would do is (possibly) reveal **what** they are, not that they **are**.

In the absence of an artifact, an honest person can only say that identification is impossible, not that nothing exists. Adamski **may** be perfectly right. He can't prove it. Medaris may be perfectly right, but neither can he prove it! Either we accept Adamski and Medaris, or we throw them both out. We cannot accept one and reject the other—both suffer from the same lack. Both suffer from lack of **proof**.

Of the more than two and one half billion people on this Earth, only a few millions are not religious. Only a few are strict materialists. Metaphysically, the Earth's population far outweighs the materialist population. Metaphysical concepts cannot be discarded; quite the opposite, they must be given even greater consideration, through sheer majority; which seems to be the way of Democracy. The majority rules.

So far, nobody has **proved** that flying saucers aren't from etheric realms, and piloted by angels; nobody has proved they aren't from Mars and piloted by little men; nobody has proved they aren't from another dimension, piloted by whatever you may choose to call them. On what grounds then can we reject them? How can Medaris be right, without a shred of disproof? Medaris wants an artifact—but he assumes that there **must be one**. A scientist cannot assume. Certainly Medaris should not assume. His rockets cost us too much money!

There is an answer to the flying saucers, to UFOs, to metaphysical mysteries. Maybe all are separate and distinct phenomena; but from where we sit, we can't positively separate them. In order to separate them, we must do it by scientific examination of all, not by dictum. Let Medaris dictate, if he wishes. But only on the subject of guns, for he is only a glorified rifleman.

Likewise, Adamski. Let him not say that we must believe in men from Venus with tight-fitting pants. Not exclusively. Let him say what he wants to say, offer what he has to offer, and let nobody deny him. **That** is the important thing!

Perhaps Medaris can prove that God exists by an artifact. Of course he has an artifact—the Earth itself, if he wishes. But we doubt if he considers any of reality in a metaphysical sense. He will not allow it. And if he requires a less natural artifact than the Earth itself, or the Universe, he confines himself to an unfortunate necessity of non-belief in battlefield drenched with blood poured out to the god of war? Would a world organization such as the United Nations be able to settle disputes in outer space and thereby avert a war of outer space? Even now, is the U.N. able to forestall the race for control of outer space?

(Continued on Page 19)

U.F.O BUZZES TRAIN

The Crew of Monon No. 91 had strange company on their way to Indianapolis—four companionable, curious UFO's.

By FRANK EDWARDS

Cecil Bridge, fireman on No. 91, was one of train crew who watched UFO's. He is a former Air Force man with 450 hours of heavy bomber time and knows what planes look like. "We see planes every night, lots of them," Bridge insists. "These were not airplanes!"

Witnesses in Danville, Ill., saw the things to the east as swiftly moving lights. They paused occasionally to dart away in a different direction.

Witnesses near Kokomo saw them as elliptical objects that streaked in from the north at treetop level, hovered for a few seconds and then darted away, single file, to the west.

The train crew on Monon south-bound freight No. 91 saw the UFO's best of all. For them it was a night to remember.

As usual No. 91 was en route from Monon, in north central Indiana, to Indianapolis. A few moments after three in the morning of October 3, 1958, the adventure began . . .

In the cab of the diesel locomotive were three men—Harry Eckman, the engineer, Cecil Bridge, the fireman, and Morris Ott, the head brakeman. Cecil Bridge, a former Air Force man with 450 hours of heavy bomber time, tells the story:

"It was about 20 minutes after three in the morning—Friday morning, October 3rd. We had just pulled past a little spot called Wasco. There's no town there—just a kind of crossroads. It was there we first noticed the four lights in the sky ahead of us. They were moving lights. At first they looked like stars but we realized they weren't stars because they were moving—we could see that.

"They were moving in a sort of open V formation. By that I mean that there was no light at the forward point of the flight, just the two "wings" with two lights in each "wing"—angled off at about 45 degrees from each other. I must have spotted them first. After I had watched them for about 15 seconds I called them to the attention of the other men in the cab with me. The engineer was Harry Eckman, and our head brakeman was Morris Ott. They watched the lights, too.

"I am familiar with planes and with their operations, both as a flier and an observer. We all are—all of us on the train. We see planes every night, lots of them. These things were not planes!

"About that time the lights veered west. They crossed the tracks ahead of the train—about a half a mile ahead of us, we estimated. They were moving pretty slowly, too, at not more than about 50 miles an hour. Four big, white, soft lights.

"Just the three of us in the engine—Mr. Eckman, the engineer, Morris Ott and I saw the lights at this time. We were pulling 56 cars—that's a little more than half a mile of cars—and because of the angle at which these things were approaching and because they were so low right then, the boys in the caboose probably couldn't see them.

"After the lights crossed the tracks in front of us they stopped and came back. This time they were headed east. They shot off toward the east and were gone a few minutes—out of sight—but when they came back and we all saw them again I turned on the microphone. We have radio between the engine and the caboose. I turned on the microphone and called the boys in the caboose and told them what we were watching.

"The conductor was Ed Robinson and the flagman was Paul Sosbey, both of Indianapolis. I talked to Robinson and told him what we had seen. During the time we watched these things, from Wasco to Kirklin, we did a lot of talking on that radio. The dispatcher in Lafayette could hear us, of course, but he never cut in. The boys in the caboose got the best look at the things, especially when they came right down over the whole train."

(The train crew decided not to report their unusual experience to the Air Force in order to avoid being subjected to ridicule. But Bridge and Robinson felt that the incident deserved to be made known so they consented to be interviewed on Friday night, October 3, over an Indianapolis television station.)

During the course of that interview Conductor Robinson said:

"I was sitting in the cupola, looking forward over the train when Bridge called me on the radio. I had already noticed the four gobs of light but I couldn't make out what they were. They were half a mile ahead of the caboose—the whole length of the train. A little bit after he called me the things went away and we didn't see them for a few minutes . . . then all of a sudden they came back.

"This time they came down over the train, a little way in back of the engine. They were coming toward the caboose. That is, they were going north and the train was headed directly south.

"I'd say they were only a couple of hundred feet above the train as they came toward the caboose. And they weren't moving very fast—maybe 30 or 40 miles an hour. It was hard to tell—a fellow just doesn't notice details like that under the circumstances.

"The freight train is pretty noisy, of course, but I didn't hear any other noise, like the roar an airplane would have made. I think they were silent, or nearly silent, at least.

"They flew over us one after the other—big, round white things that looked about the colour of fluorescent lights, kind of fuzzy around the edges. They didn't glare and they didn't light up things as they went over. They just came back toward us, over the top of the cars, one after the other. Then they went on down the tracks maybe another half a mile and seemed to stop.

"Me and Sosbey went out on the back platform where we could see them better. But they were getting pretty far behind us. We could see their lights but I don't remember whether they were bunched up or not.

They were just there, we know that. We could see them behind us, right over the tracks.

"Then they swung off away from the tracks and went fast—very fast—to the east. When they picked up speed their light got a lot brighter. They got real bright and white—like stars, but a lot bigger and moving very fast."

Cecil Bridge, observing the same objects from the engine, describes what he and the engineer and head brakeman saw:

"When these things shot back over to the east of us they lit up much brighter than they were before. They turned in line, going north or northeast and we noticed that they lit up in sequence—the front one first, then number two, three and four. They changed course and came back past the train. They were going in the opposite direction to us when they made this pass. I guess they were at least a mile or two east of us when they did it.

"They lit up twice like I told you; first number one would light up, then number two and so on. They did that twice as they went past us travelling in the opposite direction. We noticed, too, that their colour changed. When the first lit up they were bright white but when they slowed down the colour changed to a kind of yellow, then to orange when they went real slow—a kind of dirty orange."

Robinson agreed with this description. He added:

"We didn't see them from the back end of the train for several minutes after they went away to the east and turned. But the boys in the engine were still seeing them. I got back on the radio with Bridge and he was watching them right then. They must have circled the train and gone north of us, real low, because the next time we saw them they came rushing up the tracks right in back of us. They were coming a lot faster this time—a lot faster than they had come back over the train the first time.

"They were just above the tree-tops along the right of way, and they had changed their way of flying—their formation. This time they were sort of flying on edge. Two of them were on edge—the two in the middle. The two on the outside were tilted at an angle both in the same direction. The four of them flew like that up the tracks behind the train—a tilted one on the east, two of them straight up and down, then the one on the west tilted just like the one on the east.

"When they first came back over the train we could see that they were round things—circular shaped on the bottom. Then when they flew up the tracks in back of us we could see—me and Sosbey—that they were about 40 feet in diameter and maybe 10 feet thick. The two that were flying straight up and down were just about over the edges of the right of way and about 200 yards

in back of the caboose. If they had been flying flat down instead of edgewise they would just about have touched edges so they must have been somewhere around 40 feet across the bottom."

In answer to a question Bridge said, "We had flashlights in the engine and in the caboose. Up on the head end of the train—in the engine where I was—we blinked our flashlights at the things and we waved the lights. We thought we might get them to come in closer. They did come down over the train a few minutes later, as Robinson told you, but, of course, I can't say they did it because we flashed the lights at them. At any rate they didn't flash any lights back at us."

Robinson said, "In the caboose we had a five cell sealed beam flashlight that throws a pretty good beam a long ways. When the things came down and flew right up the tracks behind the caboose, I grabbed that sealed beam flashlight and shined it on them. As soon as the light hit them they jumped sideways out of the beam. When they got back over the tracks I did it again and they scattered. They acted like they didn't care for that light at all.

"From the time Bridge first called us on the radio until the last time we saw them near Kirklin (about 38 miles northwest of Indianapolis) it was about an hour and 10 minutes altogether. They hung around the back end of the train but after we shined the light on them they didn't come in close any more. While we were switching at Frankfort they stayed away back up the tracks, just hovered there, until we moved on. Then they followed us again. When they finally went away at Kirklin they just zipped off to the northeast and kept on going and we didn't see them anymore."

It was an astounding experience the train crew of Monon No. 91 had undergone during that hectic hour and 10 minutes as the freight lumbered across the Hoosier prairie. And it was important, too, in the annals of such things, for its duration and because the objects gave evidence of intelligent control by dodging away from the flashlight beams.

The television interview with Cecil Bridge and Edward Robinson got on the newswires that same night.

On the following day they, along with the other members of the train crew, were notified by Monon officials to keep quiet if they saw any similar objects in the future. Bunker Hill Air Force base near Kokomo, about 30 miles east of the scene of this sighting, had asked the railroad to contact the base at once should such objects again appear. According to officials of the Monon at Lafayette, the Bunker Hill AF base has installed a special line to the dispatcher's office in Lafayette, where the train radio signals are monitored, and Bunker Hill has urged the train crew to be especially watchful between three and four o'clock in the morning.

ARE CONTACT GROUPS METAPHYSICAL? (Continued from Page 17)

Discussing his view of the matter, space writer Martin Caidin says: "The first men to land on Earth's satellite will stake out claims of sovereignty for the nation they represent . . . If the Soviet Union becomes the first nation to cross space and set up an orbital satellite or a lunar base, it will establish its own precedent on allowing other nations to conduct similar activity. Then, on the basis that any other such action constitutes a military threat to the Russians, as they will in all probability choose to decide, they will employ every physical means at their disposal to prevent this country from launching space-travel programmes . . . If . . . the Soviet Union successfully launches its space programme before we do, then one should expect the

activities of that nation to repeat, in space, what they have been on Earth."

Peace in outer space? How could it be? The nations are unable or unwilling to settle disputes peacefully on Earth! Just because there are no nationalistic boundaries in outer space does not mean that the nations would keep their nationalistic ideas down on Earth. We must remember that the prime motive prompting space travel orbits around the issue of domination of the Earth. Is this conducive to peace in outer space?

We need no space-fiction thriller or television programme to presage the future for outer space if one nation could control it.

An Astronomer Reports on . . .

UFO's

Frank Halstead is not only an astronomer who saw UFOs, but he believes they are space ships! He is a former curator of Darling Observatory, University of Minnesota-Duluth.

By FRANK EDWARDS

Speaking from the standpoint of a veteran professional astronomer, Mr. Halstead, what are your views on the probability of sentient beings on worlds other than our own?

"Sentient beings? I am quite willing to go on record as saying that I believe now and have long believed that the existence of intelligent creatures on other worlds is almost a certainty. Now, I am not willing to speculate that they must be humanoid to meet the intelligence level of human beings. They may be of different form than our own. They may even be chemically different than earth life of comparable mental attainments. But I am confident that such creatures do exist and I am confident that some day we shall find them."

Why do you feel that they exist, Sir? On what do you base your belief?

"Much of astronomy is based on the application of natural law as we understand it here, projected into distant points or compared with analysis of conditions existing on other celestial bodies. What I am saying is that we believe that similar conditions produce similar results—not necessarily identical results—but similar. Brilliant suns grow old and yellow and finally die in darkness. Planets, as we know from our own earth, age too. We believe that planets probably pass through stages during which conditions exist which enable life forms to develop, for life appears to be a part of the universe itself—the end result of certain conditions which are likely quite common. We know that the stars—that is, the suns, that compose the Milky Way—the same galaxy of which we are a very small part—we know that those suns—those stars—all contain identical chemical elements. Those elements may vary in amount from sun to sun but they do not vary in their nature as elements. The stars are made of the same stuff as the sun and the earth—of that we are certain."

But there can hardly be life as we know it on blazing suns, can there?

"Probably not. I did not have in mind life, or sentient beings, on suns. I had in mind that the Milky Way, our galaxy, contains 100 billion suns, large and small. And the Intelligence, the Creator if you will, which brought those suns into being brought them out of the void by similar processes. If we are willing to accept our own thesis that similar conditions, similar processes, produce similar results—then we must accept that a very great number of the suns in our own galaxy are surrounded by planets which are identical or very similar to those in our own little solar system. We must also be prepared to accept the probability—perhaps I should say the certainty—that intelligent life has developed on many of those planets. On the older systems

those intelligent beings would be far in advance of us. Our powers of comprehension might be inadequate to understand or appreciate their way of life—their advanced technologies. We might look, to them, as a monkey looks to us."

What about the likelihood of life elsewhere in our own solar system?

"For a long time many astronomers and others who have studied this subject have inclined to the belief that life of some sort probably exists on Mars and Venus. I believe that myself. Now I don't say that the life there is a duplicate of life on earth, for the conditions may have prevented that. Mars might be too old, or too dry, or too cold—we don't really know. Venus might be too young, and radio readings indicate that it is rather too hot for anything except some simple form of plant life. But, like so much we must deal with in this interesting field, we are forced to rely on speculation until, of course, we can either go there ourselves or send instruments to investigate and give us the answers."

Have you ever seen the much discussed lines on Mars?

"No, sir, I've never seen them. However, I have known many very competent astronomers who have seen them. You just have to be looking with the proper combination of filter and angle and instrument in those fractions of seconds when the viewing is so good that the lines are visible. I've never been so fortunate. But I accept the word of competent men who have seen them and have drawn what they saw."

Mr. Halstead, since you accept the reality of the lines would you please tell us how you account for their existence?

"Their existence must be due to nature or intelligent beings. Our present knowledge of the lines indicates that they are hundreds, sometimes thousands of miles long. They appear to run in straight lines. If they are natural formations then they are without parallel anywhere within our knowledge. I don't believe they are natural formations—mere cracks—following the great circle route across the face of Mars!"

Then what do you think they are?

"Not canals! I never placed much credence in that theory. It would not make sense to transport water in open canals on a planet where water is assuredly scarce. But if they are aqueducts, that would economize on water, and the water fed out from the aqueducts would account for the changing, blue-green borders which are reported along the lines. The meagre polar caps on Mars indicate to me that water is scarce. The lines indicate to me that **someone** has gone to great lengths to get water to places where it was needed, with a minimum of loss."

"Already, you know, we have sent men aloft in balloons, high above most of the earth's smoky, turbulent atmosphere, to take pictures of Mars. Above the atmosphere they should get pictures which would show much detail not available to telescopes on earth. I do not know what those pictures have shown but it would not surprise me to learn that they show enough detail to confirm the existence of the lines we have been talking about."

You say you have not seen the controversial lines on Mars. Have you ever seen any other unusual object while viewing Mars from your observatory, Mr. Halstead?

"Yes, I have. I have seen the ice caps on many occasions, of course. And one time several years ago, when the viewing was exceptionally good, I saw a very bright spot which I assumed was a cloud formation. It was reflecting sunlight to a much greater degree than the dull surface of Mars."

Did you have any reason to believe that this bright spot you saw was not a natural object or formation?

"No, sir. It was just a bright spot, probably a big, bright cloud. I see no reason to suspect that it was anything more complex. I don't believe that it was."

Mr. Halstead, we have been devoting quite a bit of time to Mars as the possible abode of sentient beings. Perhaps there are other bodies in our solar system where intelligent beings exist and where we have seen phenomena which might hint at their existence. Do you know of any such possibilities?

"Personally, do you mean?"

Yes, personally.

"No, sir, I do not know of any such evidence or hints myself."

From the way you answered that question you intrigue me into asking another along the same line. You say that you do not know of any such indications or hints yourself. Have you ever heard other professional astronomers discuss such indications?

"None of them have ever discussed it with me."

Then have they ever discussed such a thing in your presence without actually directing their conversation at you?

"No comment."

I am not trying to pry into any confidential relationships between you and your fellow astronomers, Mr. Halstead, and I sincerely hope I haven't offended you—

"Not at all. It's quite all right."

Let's turn our attention to the moon for a moment. Have you ever seen anything unusual on the moon, Mr. Halstead?

"Yes, I have. It happened on the night of July 6, 1954. My assistant at Darling Observatory, Mr. Raymond Matsuhara, and myself and 16 visitors all observed a straight black line on the floor of the crater Piccolomini. We did not see it move, of course. It was just a straight black line in that crater where no line has been before. We watched it for several hours. Bad weather prevented our viewing the thing for several nights after that and when we did get another good look at it the line was not visible."

Did anyone else see the same thing?

"A well-known amateur astronomer in New Orleans, Mr. Frank Manning, reported the same line in the same crater that night. He says that he called Tulane and that they confirmed his report. I know that we saw it from our observatory. I think Mr. Manning also saw it."

Have you ever seen the phenomenon known as the moon-bridge?

"No. I have looked for it many times but I have never seen it."

You have stated that you believe that intelligent beings exist elsewhere in the universe, possibly, or probably developed far beyond our level in some instances?

"Yes."

In that case they would long ago have solved the problem of crossing space, would they not?

"I think that is a reasonable assumption."

Such space travellers might conceivably have visited earth, then?

"This is pure speculation, or almost pure speculation, but I think we should assume that we have had such visitors. The folk tales of many ancient races refer to strange visitors from the skies and there is oftentimes a lot of truth in these legends, as we have learned. I feel that we have had visitors from space—just as I feel that in the universe we are not alone. Through the years I have discussed this prospect with many of my fellow astronomers and almost without exception their convictions were identical to my own."

In your opinion, Mr. Halstead, could the unidentified flying objects of our time be space ships?

"Frankly, sir, they could hardly be anything else!"

Why do you say that?

"For a number of reasons. The technology of mankind is not presently capable of producing anything comparable to the performance of the UFO's. Again, I have found that many of my fellow astronomers share this opinion of the controversial UFO's. Some of them expressed the conclusion that the UFO's are space craft based on some distant solar system."

"Mr. Edwards, I have watched the skies all my life. I have good eyesight and am quite familiar with such things as wild geese, balloons, temperature inversions and clouds. I do not have hallucinations. I can't imagine how the public can be misled by the ridiculous 'explanations' offered to them from official sources as to the real nature of these objects reported by credible and competent witnesses."

Do you know any professional astronomers who personally have seen UFOs?

"In addition to myself?"

You saw one?

"My wife and I saw two, to be exact. We saw them clearly. Ann and I were on a Union Pacific train, crossing the Mojave Desert. It was the Challenger, a fast train."

When was this, do you recall?

"Oh, yes! It was the first day of November, 1955. We were on our way to California—about 100 miles west of Las Vegas when it happened. My wife, Ann, was sitting next to the window and she called my attention to an object which she saw—something moving just above the mountain range. Our train was running parallel to this range of mountains and this object was moving in the same direction as the train, just above the mountains. I first thought the thing was a blimp—you know—one of those cigar shaped dirigibles. That's what I thought it was at first. But as I watched it I realized that it could not be a blimp—they are only about 200 feet long. And this thing was gigantic. It was about 800 feet long. I could estimate that because it was so close to the mountain ridge where trees and clumps of trees were visible for comparison."

"While we were watching the cigar shaped thing, for four to five minutes as it paced the train, we noticed that another object had joined it. This second appeared very suddenly—in back of the first one."

What did this second one look like?

"It was a disc-shaped thing. Both of them were very shiny we noticed. But this second one was disc-shaped. If my estimate of size on the cigar-shaped thing was correct then the disc-shaped object would have been about 100 feet in diameter, flat on the bottom with a shallow dome on top."

What happened after the second object appeared?

"My wife and I watched them for another two or three minutes. They were moving at about the same speed as the train and they were very close to the top of the ridge, not more than 500 feet above it, I should say. Then they began to rise, slowly at first and then much faster. In a matter of seconds they had risen so high that we couldn't see them any more from the train window."

Have you known other astronomers who have had similar experiences?

"Yes."

How did they describe their experiences?

"I would prefer not to try to tell their stories. I know what I saw and I limit myself to describing my own personal experience."

"May I say something more on this same subject?"

Certainly, Mr. Halstead.

"What I want to get off my chest is this. The official policy of ridiculing credible witnesses who report such experiences is a deplorable thing. The witnesses are embarrassed by official demands that they produce some tangible evidence of their experience. Imagine that! By this line of reasoning the only way we could prove we had passed a friend on the street would be to pull out some of his hair or tear a label off his coat—otherwise we obviously didn't see him. All over the world credible witnesses are reporting experiences similar to mine. Holding these people up to ridicule does not alter the existing facts. The time is long overdue for accepting the presence of these things, whatever they are, and dealing with them and the public on a basis of realism."

Why do you think the official policy in this country, among others, is primarily a policy of derision toward UFO reports?

"For those with closed minds, for those who find it unpleasant or difficult to revise their basic thinking, this policy offers an easy escape—ridicule. Non-thinkers enjoy ridiculing things they do not understand. It was a wise choice of procedure by the government."

Mr. Halstead, do you feel there is any relationship between the UFO's and the moon?

"I think it is quite possible. In space travel the moon would make an excellent way station, whether you were going out from the earth or coming in to look it over. Without elaborating, let me say that I know that some of the finest telescopes in big observatories are being used to keep a close watch on the surface of the moon in the last few years."

When the first men set foot on the moon what do you think they will find?

"I think they will find that other intelligent beings have been there before them, perhaps very recently. Our curiosity about **them** is not necessarily greater than their curiosity about **us**. Sooner or later our paths will cross. It may well happen on the moon."

More about Mr. Halstead: Frank Halstead is a highly respected professional astronomer who for more than a quarter of a century was identified with Darling Observatory at Duluth. He served an apprenticeship under Darling and was curator for 15 years after the observatory became part of the University of Minnesota. Now retired, he speaks fearlessly about such topics as UFO's and life on other worlds.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CIVILIAN SAUCER INTELLIGENCE OF NEW YORK

Research and Investigation of Unidentified Flying Objects
245 WEST 104th STREET, NEW YORK 25, N.Y.

November, 1958.

Dear Mr. Fulton:

We are glad to see "Space Probe" back in its original magazine format. There is no doubt that this is one of the most impressive UFO periodicals in the world, and you deserve the utmost respect from the rest of us for the mammoth job you are doing year after year.

Roger Horrocks' series on angel hair is decidedly one of the best critical monographs on a UFO subject that we have had the pleasure of seeing, and we congratulate him warmly. I am unable to accept his conclusion that all angel hair is to be assimilated to spider-web, but it must be admitted that there appear to be insuperable difficulties with **all** of the three possible ways of interpreting the angel-hair-gossamer problem. To suppose that angel hair is the same as gossamer, and both are the production of spiders (as Mr. Horrocks' finally concludes) involves almost impossible assumptions about observer error in the cases where definite, volitionally-moving white objects were said to have dropped the substance. But to suppose that both angel hair and gossamer are the production of UFOs leaves one with the awkward necessity of maintaining that whenever gossamer has been examined microscopically and found to be spider-web, the substance examined was not "real" gossamer (assumed to be an evanescent substance) but only spider-web that happened to be found in the neighbourhood after the evaporation of the true gossamer.

This is not a very plausible position either. And the third hypothesis—that gossamer showers are normal phenomena consisting of spider-webs, while angel hair is a totally **different** substance—requires one to draw an utterly arbitrary and most implausible distinction between two substances which, as Mr. Horrocks has pointed out, have an extraordinary resemblance to one another. This trilemma leaves one without **any** possible reasonable theory—or at least, so it seems to me. The theory endorsed by Mr. Horrocks, though it appears preposterous, is no more preposterous than other theories.

We apparently failed to receive Volume 5, No. 2 (with the first instalment of the Horrocks' serial). If any extra copies remain, would you be kind enough to send us one? The U.S. dollar herein enclosed will not, I hope, cause too much difficulty in conversion to "real" money.

You are probably under the impression by this time that we have ceased to send you our own publications. I must admit with chagrin that Newsletter No. 10 of last December (which you have, or should have) is still the most recent, and that nothing has been published in the meantime save for the summary of our "Space visitors symposium" public meeting. We hope to issue Newsletter No. 11 within two weeks, however; and, of course, it will be sent to you as soon as it is ready.

With congratulations on your good work,

ALEXANDER O. MEBANE.

How To Film Unidentified Flying Objects

By MAX B. MILLER & NORMAN S. KOSSUTH

(NOTE.—The article following is enlarged and revised from material appearing in the April and May 1958 issues of one of the "American Cinematographer," official organ of the American Society of Cinematographers. We would like to express our grateful appreciation to Robert C. Beck for his suggestions and pictorial assistance.)

From the major inception of the UFO enigma in 1947, certain pieces of evidence have been lacking. Official and private researchers alike concede that good and sufficiently detailed motion pictures of UFOs are, unfortunately, not available, and they are greatly needed to help solve the mystery.

Literally hundreds of still pictures have been purportedly taken of UFOs over the years, but these could have been simulated and it is virtually impossible to prove otherwise.

But some extremely interesting movies of these anomalous objects do exist.

In 1949, Rev. Gregory Miller, Pastor of the St. Peter and Paul Church in Norwood, Ohio, took 75 feet of 16mm black and white film of a searchlight beam apparently striking a UFO over the city on October 23. (Camera has not been identified, though a 3-inch f/1.9 Hugo-Meyer telephoto lens was employed.) Enlargements of some individual frames have been released although the total footage has yet to be made public.

According to Edward J. Ruppelt in "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects," UFOs were photographed by cinetheodolites (telescopic movie cameras for missile tracking) at the White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico, in April and May, 1950. The objects were never identified and the films were never released to the public.

Nicholas Mariana, owner of the Great Falls, Montana, baseball team, and his secretary were checking wind direction at the ball park at 11:30 a.m. on August 19, 1950, when they both noticed two silvery objects to the north-west. Mariana became excited, ran 60 feet from the grandstand to the parking lot to retrieve his 16mm Revere turret-type (magazine) camera from his car, and began filming the UFOs with a 3-inch lens, shooting at 16 frames per second.

After momentarily hovering in mid-air, the objects—with a "swooshing" sound—travelled to the south-west, keeping approximately the same distance between them until they were lost to sight.

After the film was processed, the UFO portion of the roll of Daylight Kodachrome was found to comprise 315 frames. This footage was shown to service clubs and other audiences in Montana. Finally, it was submitted to the Air Force's Air Technical Intelligence Centre at Dayton, Ohio, for analysis.

But when the film was returned, Mariana later told Dr. Robert M. L. Baker, Jr. (who conducted a private analysis of the film—refer SAUCERS, Spring 1957), the first 35 frames had been removed and were presumably "lost." (The ATIC has denied this.) Those first 30-odd frames reportedly showed larger images of the objects, with something of a band at the periphery by which the UFOs could be seen to rotate in unison. On the remaining footage, the objects came out as only bright white dots with no recognizable structure, colour or shape (even under a microscope). After careful

analysis, the Air Force determined that the UFOs were not birds, balloons, meteors or aircraft. They were classified as "unknowns."

Meanwhile, in June, 1950, Al Hixenbaugh, of Louisville, Ky., claimed he shot 50 feet of 16mm B&W film of a large UFO, which at first remained stationary but later disappeared into the west. Hixenbaugh, currently employed by the Louisville "Courier-Journal," says he doesn't know what the object was, although he doesn't think it was a balloon. His film was released nationally by Telenews, which obtained it from WHAS-TV in Louisville.

On July 2, 1952, Warrant Officer Delbert C. Newhouse, Chief Photographer (Aviation), USN, his wife and their two children were driving from Washington, D.C., to Portland, Oregon. At 11:10 a.m. they were seven miles north of Tremonton, Utah, when Mrs. Newhouse called her husband's attention to a cluster of bright shining objects to the east.

W.O. Newhouse finally stopped the car. Getting out, he observed 12 to 14 "gun metal coloured objects shaped like two saucers, one inverted on top of the other." They were directly overhead and milling about, and were estimated to have approximately the angular diameter of the moon (about one-half degree). Newhouse next took his Bell & Howell Auto Master 16mm (magazine load) camera from the trunk of his car, loaded it with Daylight Kodachrome, and focused the 3-inch telephoto lens at infinity. Shooting at 16 fps, lens aperture was decreased from f/8 to f/16 approximately one-third the way through his total footage. (This later proved to have been a mistake.)

Unfortunately, there were no points of reference (such as clouds or distant mountains) on any portion of the film. (Mariana had captured a water tower and other structure on some of the frames of his film.)

After processing, the film was turned over to the Navy, which in turn gave it to ATIC for analysis. This examination indicated the objects were not aircraft (which would have been resolved if near enough to the camera to effect such large images), balloons, birds, and other such possible explanations. And according to Edward Ruppelt, head of Project Blue Book at that time, the Navy's Photo Interpretation Centre at Anacostia not only confirmed ATIC's analysis, but stated the mysterious craft to have been intelligently directed.

Writing in "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy," Major Donald E. Keyhoe claimed the Air Force withheld an announcement of the film even though a press release had already been prepared. In concluding this release, the USAF refused to "speculate concerning the nature of the objects."

The Newhouse film comprises approximately 1,200 frames. Most of these frames exhibit white round or elliptical dots. The dots themselves show no structure or detail, although a microscope showed the camera to have been properly focused. Albert M. Chop, Chief of the Press Section of the Air Material Command at the time of the ATIC analysis, says that densitometer examination found that images of the objects had "burned right down to the celluloid backing" of the colour film.

The Newhouse and Mariana films were included in the Greene-Rouse Production, "Unidentified Flying Objects," released through United Artists in 1955.

A hovering object near Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, was filmed by a jet interceptor's gun-camera at 11 a.m. on August 20, 1952. The UFO was initially picked up on radar. Despite the fact that the object was at one time officially "explained" as a weather balloon, the film was never released to news media nor the public.

(Even though "True Magazine" for December, 1952 (p. 25), reproduced four frames from the movie footage "released to 'True' by the Air Force," and Edward Rupelt has stated that he witnessed the event himself, Major Lawrence Tacker (on 19th May, 1958) said that "present records do not indicate the existence of any film taken on 20th August, 1952, over Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. Neither do they contain any mention of a UFO sighting in that area on that date." One would assume that either the published date or Air Force records are not in order.)

At noon on August 23, 1953, T. C. Drury, a former RAAF member and at that time Deputy Regional Director of the Civil Aviation Department at Port Moresby, New Guinea, filmed a UFO. In his official report, dated 22nd September, 1953, Mr. Drury said he at first "noticed a cloud building up as though being formed by vapour trails . . . at a very great height.

"I watched this cloud," the report continued, " . . . when suddenly the object appeared from one side of it and climbed very fast . . . it appeared slightly larger than a pinhead, but whatever it was, it left a very clearly defined vapour trail behind it, until it finally disappeared with a rapid gain of altitude . . ."

Mr. Drury was fortunate in having his movie camera with him, and he filmed the occurrence with an unidentified telephoto lens. He reported that Air Traffic Control apparently knew of no aircraft in the vicinity, and "from the extreme altitude of the object, it certainly could not have been a civil aircraft."

The photographer was termed "a reliable, credible person" by William McMahon, Australian Air Minister. Mr. McMahon noted that a RAAF examination of the 98 frames comprising this film indicated the UFO did not decrease speed as it ascended and it effected 90° manoeuvres.

The film was loaned to the United States Air Force, and was returned to Australian authorities eight months later. The RAAF has declined to release the film or to comment on its content. One of the writers of this article wrote to Mr. Drury last winter regarding the availability of his film. "Immediately after taking this film it was handed over to the Commonwealth Security Branch for processing and investigation," he responded, "and it has not been sighted by me since."

Three Scandinavian airliners climbed to 15,000 feet on June 30, 1954. The planes carried 50 scientific observers to observe and photograph a total eclipse of the sun near Liffjell, Denmark.

At 2:17 p.m., two shiny discs were noticed near the northern horizon. Cinematographer Johnny Bjornulf found his 16mm camera and started filming. Both objects were clearly visible on the processed film.

One of the witnesses, E. Graham, of the Swedish Travel Bureau, described the mysterious phenomenon as follows: "The objects were clearly revolving and showed 'stern-lines.' I am not certain whether these lines may have been a kind of exhaust fumes . . . I assume . . . that as the objects were about 15-20 miles away, the speed (and their size) must have been far beyond anything achieved by man-made aeroplanes. I am basing this assumption on the fact that the objects were out in the sun, while we were still in the shadow of the eclipse. The shadow extended at least 15 miles north of our position."

The portholes of the aircraft had been removed, eliminating the possibility of reflection, though some had suggested this explanation.

In his book, "Look Up," Ray Stanford describes a film he says he took of a UFO at approximately one p.m. on September 18, 1956, near Joshua Tree, Calif. He used a Wolensak 8mm movie camera, believes he set the turret on telephoto (he had borrowed the camera and was therefore unfamiliar with it), and shot about 6 feet of film of what appears to be a tiny, flickering object moving in and out of the field of view (presumably effected by movement on part on photographer). The total sequence contains frames of two vapour trails which Stanford believes were from jets attempting to intercept the UFO, but which he could not capture within the frame while photographing the object.

Unfortunately, the sequence was considerably under-exposed (and has subsequently increased in density due to apparent exposure to extreme humidity). Daylight Kodachrome (purchased by Stanford enroute to Joshua Tree) was used in camera, but photographer was unaware that latter was already equipped with No. 85 conversion filters (for Type A Kodachrome), thereby affecting colour balance and decreasing the film's exposure index somewhat.

George Adamski, of Valley Center, Calif., claims to have taken approximately 150 feet of 16mm Daylight Kodachrome film of UFOs between September, 1956, and January, 1958. Numerous reference points are included in many scenes. The objects are frequently eclipsed by trees and power lines, and the hand-held "camera jump" appears synchronous with the objects, thereby making simulation of at least several scenes extremely improbable. Adamski used a 3-inch telephoto lens on a Keystone A-9 camera. These films have yet to be analyzed.

On December 1, 1957, Ralph E. Benn, of Los Angeles, took about 6½ feet of Type A Kodachrome (with No. 85 conversion filter) of "six UFOs in obvious formation" with a Keystone Capri 8mm movie camera. (Film was exposed at 16 fps. An Elgeet 1½" f/3.5 fixed-focus telephoto lens was opened wide to brighten the dark afternoon sky. This was a mistake, for most of the footage came out badly over-exposed.)

There were several witnesses to the sighting, including the Benn children. Unfortunately, however, only four objects—travelling in pairs—were recorded on film because of the narrow field of the telephoto lens (approx. 7°).

Three observers in all were reported by neighbourhood children, and all sightings were of six objects. The first "pass" was described to Benn as a "rather tight three-quarter circle"; the second pass was of "groups in pairs and arranged in a slightly elongated triangle"; and the third was "a straight wing formation."

Ralph Benn turned his unprocessed film over to Capt. Richard Schaller, of the Air Force Pictorial Branch in Hollywood. Schaller had the film processed through a nearby drugstore, then sent it to ATIC for analysis.

Benn says that Colonel Dean Hess called him the following morning to compliment him on the film.

Captain Schaller had sent a report of the incident (dated 3rd January, 1958) to ATIC. The concluding paragraph stated: "Mr. Benn is to be commended for his handling of this situation and for his sincere wish to be of service to the Air Force and his country by reporting and filming unknown flying objects. We in this office are grateful for his efforts. The quality of the film as to exposure and colour balance seemed to be of excellent quality and the photography was well done on a most difficult subject."

In approximately two frames of the Benn film, one of the objects appears to be partially eclipsed by a tree branch. This enhances the value of the film for analytical study and negates somewhat the possibility of simulation. (Refer SAUCERS, Spring, 1958.)

Cliff de Lacy, a Vallejo, Calif., junior college student, reports photographing several of nine UFOs he

observed about 4 p.m. on January 3, 1958, from his relatives' back yard near Diamond Head, Hawaii.

Startled by the aerial formation, "I yelled at my wife, then dashed into the house for my camera and tripod," he said later. At first he ignored the tripod, but after a few seconds, he regained his composure and attached his 8mm camera to it. An estimated 90 seconds of the UFO manoeuvres were recorded on colour film (18 feet?).

Fortunately, De Lacey captured the tops of trees, for reference points, near the end of his exposure.

According to the Vallejo "Times-Herald," January 19, 1958, "there is absolutely nothing about their shape that calls to mind an aircraft of any description. They are spherical, not elongated; no tail fins are visible, nor can anything resembling a wing be distinguished."

After concluding his filming, De Lacey called the Honolulu Weather Station. They and the Air Force reportedly said there were no balloons in the air at the time. The observer thinks the objects were travelling too fast, anyway.

Two "very distinctly round objects" are supposedly clearly reproduced on the film. In one scene, one of the UFOs is in the centre of the screen as the other rapidly approaches it.

The writers have carefully studied as many of the above films as possible from the critical standpoint of quality and usefulness. Having established that good motion pictures of unidentified aerial phenomena can be extremely valuable in resolving the enigma, we undertook a rather intensive survey of equipment and techniques useful for this research.

The material to follow will not be directed to the 8mm amateur photographers, for we feel that his equipment will be inadequate to sufficiently resolve any unusual phenomena unless it were relatively close. But the 8mm cinematographer should gain some valuable instruction and ideas by bearing with us.

THE CAMERA. We feel that the Kodak K-100 and Bell & Howell Model No. 240 16mm cameras are the two most satisfactory available for UFOs, although they are somewhat expensive. Both have become available only in recent years; both have long spring runs (40 ft. and 32 ft. respectively) for extended following of action, and both are noted for overall quality and workmanship. Personal preference should dictate the choice. Because its shutter speed can be reduced to 8 frames per second (fps), the No. 240 might be slightly superior to the K-100 (limited to 16 fps) for night photography; on the other hand, its fastest speed is limited to 48 fps compared to 65 fps for the K-100, making the latter more suitable for daylight UFO attempts with a telephoto lens of six inches focal length or longer. The No. 240 is slightly less expensive than the K-100, and turret-models are available for both, though quite unnecessary for UFOs. The K-100 has perhaps the finest telescopic viewfinder made for a movie camera, which should be a consideration.

But any kind of camera can take pictures, be it a Keystone, Mansfield, Rever or others. These cameras are usually limited to lenses of not more than 3in. focal lengths and to spring runs not exceeding 20 feet.

For those who can afford only a minimal expenditure, a discontinued Bell & Howell Auto Load, or an old Kodak magazine load, in good condition can frequently be picked up on the used counter for something like \$50-\$70. Such a camera attached to a good 3in. telephoto, or even the less expensive Elitar and Kinotel (which occasionally discount for \$25 or \$30), might serve the purpose if a more expensive combination is out of the question.

LENSES. We believe the most satisfactory lens for the filming of UFOs under a variety of conditions (day, night, etc.) is the Century 6in. f/2.8 Apo-Tele-Athenar.

The large aperture makes this lens suitable for night exposures as well as daylight, and our tests have shown that the lens resolves substantially better than the human eye. The lens comes in a special lightweight mount. With this lens, a "slow-motion" speed (preferably 64 fps) is necessary to reduce "camera jump."

Lenses in excess of nine or ten inches focal length are not recommended because of limited field of view and exaggerated "jumping."

The Century 6in. f/2.8 lens lists for \$119.50. And their 9in. f/3.8 Tele-Athenar lens, which could easily be adapted to UFO use on either of the aforementioned cameras, lists for \$139.50. (Century lenses are used by NBC-TV, CBS-TV and a number of missile test centres.) These 16mm telephoto lenses (available in either standard "C" or Kodak mounts) are manufactured and distributed by Century Precision Photographic Equipment, 10659 Burbank Blvd., North Hollywood, Calif.

The standard three-inch telephoto is advisable for cameras with single objective viewfinders (i.e., when telephoto objectives cannot be added to viewfinder). Several are available with apertures of f/1.9 and f/1.5, both quite adequate for night photography with a high-speed film. New, these lenses are obtainable for about \$50 to \$70, and some good bargains can be found in used lenses, as well as used cameras. Used lenses, however, should be tested by an optical workshop to assure critical sharpness and satisfactory contrast. (Century Photo advertises f/1.5 and f/1.9 3in. lenses with "razor sharp resolving power.")

When anticipating UFOs, lenses should always be set at **infinity**. Also, if possible, it is extremely important for points of reference to be included within the field of view—such as power lines, tree branches, distant buildings, mountains, etc. This will later help to prove the authenticity of the film and will be invaluable for analytical examination.

Some lenses lose their resolving power at very large or very small apertures. They should, therefore, be tested at various f-stops to determine the most efficient setting.

CAMERA SPEED. For three-inch lenses and when the spring run is less than 20 feet, we recommend a "slow-motion" setting of 48 frames per second. As already indicated, this will considerably reduce camera unsteadiness.

With 4-, 6-, 9- and 10-inch lenses and when the spring run exceeds 20 feet, a setting of about 64 fps is preferred. Exposure compensation should naturally be taken into consideration.

While a tripod would certainly steady the camera, it is considered impractical because following rapidly moving objects would prove exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. A gun-stock might prove valuable. Other ways to steady the camera would be to lean against a wall or to hold the camera against something, like a fence. Some experimentation would be helpful.

FILM. Standard film is considered to be Kodachrome. **Daylight Kodachrome** is recommended by some because of more accurate registration of the full colour spectrum, while **Type A** (with No. 85 conversion filter) is preferred by others in having greater ultra-violet haze penetration, particularly at higher altitudes. Both have a daytime exposure index of ASA 10. This film would not be satisfactory for night exposures except if an object were unusually brilliant.

Ansochrome, Super Ansochrome, Ektachrome and Kodachrome Commercial films are not recommended because of low contrast and excessive grain structure.

Black and White films are not recommended for daytime use. If it **must** be used, a deep yellow, orange or red filter should be employed (but only with **panchromatic** films) to darken the sky.

Tri-X B&W film (ASA 200-400) is desirable for night use only. (Western Cine Service, 114 E. 8th Ave., Denver 3, Colo., has offered a B&W film rated at 800 ASA. It was listed for about \$8 per 100ft. roll, processing included.) **Super Anscochrome** colour film, not recommended for daytime exposure, might be used on certain night time objects. It is rated at ASA 100.

Night cinematography on the whole, however, is not recommended, for just points of light less reference structure (trees, clouds, etc.) would be virtually worthless. For the advanced hobbyist, a split-image with optical registration on one side and a spectrum registration on the other would be both unique and valuable (more so with colour film). One researcher has suggested that a diffraction grating be placed within the shutter in such a manner that every other frame would record the spectral lines while the remaining frames would record the optical images.

For night photography requiring extreme speed, one might look into the possibilities of Eastman's new High Speed Infra Red film.

STORAGE OF FILM. If colour film is to be kept on hand for any period of time (i.e., several months) it is advisable to store it in a cooler, refrigerator or freezer. Saran wrapping will keep the film quite well in refrigerators and should prevent the carton from deteriorating. **Do not refrigerate film after sealing has been removed.** Allow at least two or three hours at room temperature before unsealing and placing film in camera to prevent moisture condensation. Colour films should not be subjected to extremes of heat or humidity, summer time being particularly dangerous. Never put film in a glove compartment, trunk or enclosed automobile except for brief periods. Use fresh film as often as possible. It is recommended to store processed film in a cool and dry place. When UFO searching, it is best to keep camera out of direct sunlight as much as possible.

FILTERS. This aspect of cinematography has, for the most part, already been covered. Some researchers recommend the use of a **haze or sunlight filter for Daylight Kodachrome** to reduce excessive ultra violet haze, particularly at higher altitudes. This filter would be unnecessary when a No. 85 filter is used with **Type A Kodachrome**.

EXPOSURE FACTORS. A light meter is almost a necessity for sky photography. Exposure may vary by as much as a factor of four in different regions of the sky at the same time. (Sekonic, Walz and Weston now all have movie DR—Direct Reading—type exposure meters available. They are all quite small and extremely simple to read. Prices range from \$4.95—for the Sekonic Movie Pet—to about \$17 for the Weston DR.)

If one is in an area with clear, deep blue skies, a fairly good **average** exposure setting is about f/7 at 48 frames per second with **Kodachrome** (ASA 10). If the sky is not a deep blue but still relatively devoid of haze and smoke, f/8 might be a good setting to follow. But if smog, haze and a very light sky are predominant, the best f-stop is about f/11 at 48 fps. (The latter condition is probably localized to metropolitan industrial areas.) Aperture should be increased by one-half stop for 64 fps (example: f/9.3 to f/8).

The above applies to average overall sky conditions only. If the photographer constantly faces north, away from the sun (also west in the early morning and east

during the late afternoon hours), aperture should be increased by one full f-stop. Conversely, if one faces the general direction of the sun (east in morning, south at mid-day and west in the afternoon), exposure must be decreased by one full f-stop. Increase aperture about one-half f-stop for every 2,500 feet in altitude.

New 16mm cameras with coupled electric light meters (Bell & Howell 200EE magazine load and 240EE roll load) would, naturally, be ideal for UFO photography, but they are limited to a 40mm telephoto attachment (about 1-2/3").

KEEP RECORDS. This can be a most important factor relative to filming UFOs. Every detail of a UFO observation should be immediately and thoroughly recorded in a handy notebook. These data should include: specific time and date of observation; detailed description of object(s), including shape, colour, direction, duration of sighting, noise (if any), brilliance, etc.; sky and weather conditions at the time (check local weather bureau); detailed exposure data (type of film, filter, shutter speed, aperture setting, etc.) Names and addresses of any witnesses are also important. And be certain to keep notes in such a way as to effect no confusion in later identifying them with the film.

CONCLUDING. In summing up, we can first recommend that only the finest in films and services be employed in your research. Quite often professional services are more reasonable than those available to the amateur, for the latter must usually deal through a retailer.

Once the film is exposed, have it processed as soon as possible. (This is especially true of colour film, which is said to deteriorate rapidly after exposure.)

It may also be worth noting that fine grain colour film can be enlarged to 35mm for possible commercial exploitation.

If anything unusual should turn up on your film, we suggest that it be copied before very many projections, to prevent scratching and projection marks. (16mm colour duplicates run approx. 11c. per foot.)

One UFO researcher has suggested: "Shoot first—and ask questions later." You are liable to waste some film in doing this, but it will probably pay off in the long run.

Rumours have persisted for several years of interesting UFO films being "borrowed" by certain authorities and either never returned (presumably "lost" or "misplaced") or very unsatisfactory copies returned less the original. Therefore, we suggest that the original or an exceptionally fine duplicate be retained by the owner at all times. (Also, demand a receipt for your original footage and a written statement affirming that the total film will be returned.)

What should one do after a UFO film has been exposed, processed and projected? The best recommendation is to contact one of the reputable research organizations in this field—such as NICAP in the District of Columbia, Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York—or even Flying Saucers International.

This article culminates several months of extensive research by the writers into available movies of UFOs, 16mm cameras, lenses, films and accessories apparently suitable for "capturing" them. We believe this material to be as complete as possible for the time and effort expended.

The next move is up to you. For some day, one of us will resolve the "flying saucer" enigma.

LET'S PUT THE RECORD STRAIGHT

It is one thing to make up your own mind about baffling facets of the saucer mystery, but quite another thing to have someone else to make up your mind for you. However, as I am well seasoned and accustomed to dealing with inexplicable phenomena, I was not unduly surprised to read an extraordinary statement accredited to me by a Henderson correspondent in a "Letter to the Editor," N.Z. Truth, September 1 edition.

Just how such a gross misinterpretation of brief remarks made by myself to the lady at the Adamski meeting came about I am not particularly concerned. But to put the record straight, I hereby deny categorically that I neither stated or meant to imply any such meaning as accredited to me. Reference to the Editorial of this edition should satisfy readers of my innermost feelings about the claims of one George Adamski.

Why I Believe in the Reality of Spacecraft

By W. B. SMITH

Our contributor was formerly in charge of the world's first official flying saucer sighting station started by the Canadian Government at Shirley Bay near Ottawa. This was eventually closed down and Mr. Smith is now Superintendent of Radio Regulations Engineering with the Canadian Government Dept. of Transport.

I have been actively engaged in the investigation of the group of phenomenae known as flying saucers for over seven years. During this period I have read most of the available literature on the subject, interviewed a great many people who have seen unusual things in the sky, examined many pictures and physical objects, made observations with scientific instruments and carried on series of communications with intelligences claiming to be extra-terrestrial. I started the investigation out of curiosity and as an extreme skeptic, fully expecting to find the phenomenae to be due to man-made or natural causes.

I am 48 years old, hold a Master's Degree in Electrical Engineering, occupy a responsible position in the Canadian Government, hold a half dozen patents, author of several technical papers, and in general enjoy a background in technical work and science indicating at least an average competence to study and report on phenomenae of a scientific nature. I have tried so far as possible to use conventional and standard methods and equipment and to investigate all possible angles before drawing any conclusions. In other words, I have followed the same general procedures which I would have followed if I had undertaken to study some more prosaic subject, such as radio wave propagation.

The first phase of the work consisted of reading all available literature, collecting as much observational data as possible, and in general getting a fair perspective of the problem. The second phase involved theoretical and laboratory work to find openings in our technology and to establish relevant reference points, and the third phase involved following up the many and varied leads which developed from the first two phases.

I do not intend to dwell on the first phase of this work as my experience was quite parallel with that of other investigators who have provided extensive published reports of their findings. Nor will I dwell on the many dead ends which were explored, which looked promising at first but faded out under careful investigation. Nor will I be able to be as specific as I would like to be with respect to material given to me in confidence or which came to me through "classified" channels. Furthermore, it is not my intention to try and convert anyone to my way of thinking, but merely to state what I believe and why I believe it.

Let us look at a few facts:

- (1) Hundreds of normal, honest people have seen lights in the sky which behaved like no light normally seen in the sky ought to behave.
- (2) Hundreds of normal, honest people have seen what appear to be solid, real objects in the sky which behaved like no object normally seen in the sky ought to behave.
- (3) Hundreds of people have seen objects in the earth's atmosphere at sufficiently close range to see enough detail to enable them to say

definitely what the objects were not, even though they could not identify what they were.

- (4) Descriptions of these objects from observers where circumstances virtually preclude collusion, check quite well among themselves and against data received from other sources.

It is not reasonable to assume that hundreds of ordinary, normal people whose word we would readily accept under more mundane circumstances, for instance, as witnessed to be automobile accident, should suddenly become liars, fools, neurotics, and otherwise quite incompetent observers. I have interviewed many of these people myself and I am convinced that they are sane, sober, honest folk who are reporting as best they can something which they really did witness. I will concede that maybe some of these people did not do as good a job of observing as someone who was better trained might have done, but within their limits I believe they did honestly report what they saw.

Let us look at a few more facts:

- (1) There have been several close brushes with these objects and in one case at least the aircraft pilot lost his life as a consequence. (Captain Mantell was reported killed as a result of chasing a flying saucer on January 7, 1947. The incident is described in detail in THE REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS by Edward J. Ruppelt, pages 51 to 60.)
- (2) People who have been near these objects have described physical sensations which are unusual to say the least, but which are quite consistent with what is known of the technology under which they operate.

While the foregoing may seem rather incredible, nevertheless there exists quite good records in support of the occurrences. Furthermore, the technology of which we have been able to get a glimpse, namely that of the manipulation of the three basic fields, electric, magnetic and tempic, indicates quite a straight-forward answer to an explanation of these phenomenae. In Mantell's case the altered field configuration in the vicinity of the craft reduced the binding forces within the structural members of the aircraft to a value below that of the load which they were expected to carry, so they just came apart. These altered binding forces have been measured by simple instruments by people in my group and have been found to be quite significant. Furthermore, there was probably a substantial reduction in tempic field intensity in the vicinity of the craft which Mantell approached, which would result in an effective rise in temperature of the aircraft and contents. I understand that Mantell's body gave every indication of having been subjected to considerable heat, and not from the outside in.

A rise temperature in the vicinity of these craft from elsewhere has been reported on many occasions, as has also an apparent alteration in the direction of gravity. Both of these phenomenae are tempic field functions and would be expected if the craft were making use of combinations of fields which involved substantial modifications of the tempic field function.

There have been quite a number of alleged communications with intelligences claiming to be extra-terrestrial. I have followed up each such instance which came to my attention to the best of my ability in an effort to (a) establish or disprove the validity of the

alleged communication, and (b) to obtain any information which might be available if the contact should prove to be authentic.

As might be expected, many of the contacts provided little or nothing of value, but a few did pay off. Some of the contacts have been the subject of published material, but by far the majority are confidential; and there are a surprising number of these contacts.

The procedure in checking contacts was to ask a number of innocuous but significant questions and compare the answers with the answers to the same questions as obtained through other contacts. Questions were of the type: Do people live on the planet Mars? If so, what is the general shape of their houses? Do people on Mars use coinage money? If so, what does it look like? Altogether some hundred or more questions were involved. The results were spectacular to say the least. Among the contacts that might be classed as authentic there was almost complete agreement. Among the other alleged contacts there was extremely poor agreement or none at all. Of course, where agreement was general but one or two points didn't fit, an effort was made to find out the reason for the discrepancy. In each case it was found that someone had injected a terrestrial idea or comment, frequently of a religious nature, instead of transmitting faithfully that which was received.

Having located what seemed to be channels of communication between ourselves and these extra-terrestrial intelligences, the next and obvious step was to try and get as much information as possible. As may be expected, this effort was at first directed towards science and technology, but it soon became apparent that there was a very real and quite large gap between this alien science and that in which I had been trained. Certain crucial experiments were suggested and carried out, and in each case the results confirmed the validity of the alien science. Beyond this point the alien science just seemed to be incomprehensible.

There followed a period of soul searching during which many doubts were raised. We felt that we had established the reality of the craft from elsewhere, and of the intelligences associated with them, and while we were able to establish that these people all told the same story, was that story the truth? There existed some pretty good evidence to support their statements, and precious little with which to disprove them, but we did not overlook the possibility that there might be some other more conventional explanation. We looked carefully at every conventional explanation we could find, but they fell quite short of the mark. If the whole thing were a delusion, then quite a large number of people must be suffering from the same delusion, and an externalized delusion into the bargain. If it were a hoax, then it was by far the most gigantic hoax the world had ever known, and to what end, and by whom perpetrated, and who was putting up the money because some of the "evidence" must have cost a pretty penny to produce.

The inevitable conclusion was that it was all real enough, and that these people from elsewhere were probably just what they claimed to be. The science, however, was definitely alien and possibly forever beyond our comprehension. So another approach was tried, the philosophical, and here the answer was found in all its grandeur! I will not go into detail on the many revisions in ideas and basic thinking which had to be undergone, beyond stating that there were indeed many. The people from "elsewhere" displayed great patience and understanding in helping me to overcome many of the prejudices and stores of misinformation which I had spent many years accumulating. I began for the first time in my life to realise the basic "ONENESS" of the Universe and all that is in it. Science, philosophy, religion, substance, and energy are all facets of the same jewel, and before any one facet of the jewel can really be appreciated the form of the jewel itself must be perceived.

One of the most important things I had to realize was that we are not alone. The human race in the form of MAN extends throughout the universe, and is incredibly ancient. Also, its appearance in physical form is but one of its many manifestations along the path of progress. Our civilization here on this earth is only one of many that have come and gone. This planet has been colonized many times by people from elsewhere, and our present human race are blood brothers of these people. Is it any wonder that they are interested in us? To orthodox thinkers this may seem strange, but not nearly so strange as our ideas on evolution!

The question might be asked, "If these people really are our brothers and are interested in our welfare, why do they remain so aloof?" We have been given the answer. There is a basic law of the universe which grants each and every individual independence and freedom of choice, so that he may experience and learn from his experiences. No one has the right to interfere in the affairs of others. In fact, our Ten Commandments are directives against interference. If we disregard this law we must suffer the consequences, and a little thought will show that the present deplorable world state is directly attributable to violation of this principle.

These people from elsewhere have much greater knowledge than we have regarding the sequences which must not be altered, and while they may have every desire in the world to help us, they may not do so at this time without running the risk of altering significantly sequences which are very necessary to our development. Therefore, while they stand by ready, able and willing to help us, they may not do so until a propitious time of which they will be informed in due course. The dividing line between help and interference is very delicate indeed and sometimes hard to perceive, but it is a mark of individual and collective progress how well we can be guided by it.

I am told that one of our difficulties is that we do not recognize a sufficient number of dimensions and make use of them in our science. Furthermore, we do not recognize the true nature of dimensions or of their place in the universe. I am told that so far as we are concerned, there are twelve dimensions, and these provide the necessary and sufficient structure for the entire universe. Our concepts of dimensions are most inadequate and restrictive and so long as we persist in them we can never transcend the world of mechanical processes which we have conjured up.

In science we have an established procedure always to tie a new discovery or observation to that which we already know, even though to do so requires extensive "patchwork" and "perturbation" factors to be applied to our existing knowledge to make the new knowledge fit. We invariably assume that the new knowledge must somehow be closely related to the old and we are most zealous in tying the two together. As a consequence we bend and warp our units of knowledge so that we can fasten them together whether or not they belong together, until we have fabricated quite a structure which is almost completely closed on itself. Consequently, when we do find knowledge which should, but just won't fit our structure we don't quite know what to do with it, so we usually reject it.

I am informed that science is really much more simple than we imagine, and all the component parts fit together perfectly without any corrections. Possibly, we should start over again and reassemble our knowledge in a different pattern, and this time fit the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle together properly without trimming the pieces. I feel sure that if we were to do this, and accept the philosophy upon which this new approach must of necessity be based, we will be able to enjoy the technology and the way of life which is demonstrated to us by the presence of the spacecraft and our brothers from elsewhere.

"Valley Times," North Hollywood, California.
Wednesday, February 11th, 1959.
Credit Isabel Epperson, California.

The Straight Line Mystery

GEORGE TODT'S OPINION

"Doubting Thomases among astronomers, engineers and officials who used to laugh at 'saucers' have seen and repented. To reject out of hand testimony such as theirs becomes more and more presumptuous." GEN. L. M. CHASSIN—General Air Defence Co-ordinator, NATO.

I have just finished reading for the third time a classic book in the Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO) field which every serious student of this intriguing mystery in our heavens should read and absorb for himself or herself without delay.

It is called "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery," by a French scientist, Aime Michel. This is one of the top two or three books on the much-maligned subject. Maybe even the best!

The book contains 285 pages and may be ordered from Criterion Books, Inc., 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.; price \$4.50 (and well worth it).

The reason I read Michel's book through for the third time is because it contains some of the most convincing evidence I have ever encountered concerning the existence of the saucers.

Much of it was from the solid French peasantry who, unknown among themselves, told remarkably similar stories about the strange UFOs seen from one end of the country to the other. Not just a few isolated cases—but literally hundreds of objects were seen and described in minute detail.

When these stories were collected by Michel and their locales were plotted on large maps of France—something strange soon came to be noted by the scientist. The paths which the UFOs traversed were seen, in the year 1954, to move along uniformly straight lines on the map.

Let us say that a saucer might have been sighted one day above Paris, the French capital, travelling south towards Cannes or Nice on the Mediterranean Sea. As reports filtered in to Michel concerning the particular day in question, it was noted that observers "along the line" would see it at the appropriate time it would be expected to appear, both as to projected time and place.

This ruled out the absurd "mass hallucination" hypothesis which skeptics on both sides of the Atlantic have sometimes used in lieu of any better explanation they have been able to think up for themselves about the saucers. Who ever heard of such "mass hallucinations" moving back and forth across an entire nation in straight lines?

Unlike some of our inept intellectual delinquents in the United States who have come forth with amazing and unlikely tales of contacts with the "space people" from Venus and Mars, which seem as phony as three dollar bills, the convincing French peasants had the unmistakable ring of truth about them. In the first place,

these solid folk are a proud and serious people who are not given to lying—and it was also obvious that the majority of them were not seeking publicity or notoriety when they told their stories. I lived in France in former times and know the French.

I also spent a couple of years in a courtroom listening to testimonies of hundreds of competent witnesses when a young man in the 30's, preparatory to an intended course in law. As a result, I came to have a fair concept of proper testimony and the related value of different types of evidence introduced into the legal record. Let me say this: I don't think I have ever heard more convincing evidence presented on any controversial subject than was contained in Michel's "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery."

From this evidence, incomplete though it may be at this time, it appears a virtual certainty that France witnessed some kind of an "invasion" from UFOs and their pilots in 1954. And there seem to have been more one kind of each on hand.

It was not an invasion in the military sense, but the evidence seems to indicate that an intelligent alien force was closely scrutinizing the area, possibly surveying the French region—for what?

Witnesses in large numbers told of seeing saucers land and realistically described their occupants—all with substantial regularity and consistency of detail, even though the witnesses were unknown to each other (and still are until the present day in many cases).

Numerous persons described occupants of the strange vehicles that landed as being of extremely small stature, about three or four feet in height, and definitely humanoid in appearance. No exchange of ideas was attempted on either side, human or alien. Earthlings were far too surprised, shocked or frightened to make any attempt to actually communicate, had they felt the least bit inclined to do so. They didn't, apparently. And neither did the "unknowns."

In addition to the humanoids, some smaller and rather hairy aliens—which seemed to have been pretty much indescribable to all witnesses concerned—were also noted on numerous reports. What they were is anybody's guess at this time.

All of which indicates to us that man will likely be in for some new and exciting discoveries when he ventures out into the inky blackness of interplanetary space. What a thrilling adventure may lie ahead of the human race! But we must be prepared for anything which comes.

As of now, perhaps one of the most interesting questions for us to mull over and speculate upon as we look towards the stars is this one:

"Will we go forth into space to discover new civilizations—or have we already been discovered first? (And by whom?)

Which came first? The chicken or the egg? Do we know the answer?

The "Little Green Men" And "The Flying Saucers"

By B. MACKRELL, Member C.S.I. (N.Z.)

Even serious UFOlogists are inclined to laugh at the numerous stories of "little men" in flying saucers. The writer having made a preliminary study of over 30 of these cases, believes they should be given more serious consideration.

I don't believe Frank Scully's book, "Behind the Flying Saucers," was the complete hoax some people would have us believe it to be.

He possibly heard a rumour or over-exaggerated report about some "little men" Saucerions. Whatever the answer the "little men" keep coming back regardless of the U.S.A.F. confession in December, 1954, that it had been sending monkeys equipped with oxygen masks and suits up in balloons. These crashed balloons and dead monkeys the Air Force said had given rise to the "little men" stories—could be!

However, can we put any credence at all in these reports? Having examined them as any UFO investigator can do, I discovered the following interesting points:—

1. In numerous cases the world over these "little men" have been reported to be "thickset," "broad-shouldered," muscular creatures," or having "great strength."

2. They have been reported to have moved "jerkily," "unnaturally," "like automats," or have "delicate legs."

3. They have "huge eyes," "claw-like hands," and have been "hairy," of "felt hairy."

4. They have been seen to leap astonishing heights and distances (for their size) and have been seen taking samples of water, soil and rocks.

5. They have used a harmless "blinding" or "paralysing" ray, usually fired from a short metal tube.

6. They have "hard," "solid" bodies. But also in one case were extremely light in weight.

7. In over 30 cases there are only about three incidents that can be classified as deliberate, hostile acts. And just what can we learn from all this?

If the "little men" do exist they—

- (1) Come from a planet much larger than the Earth.

As you will know, when humans land on the moon they will be able to take tremendous strides and lift great weights which they could not even budge if on Earth. All this being due to our satellite's smaller mass and therefore weaker gravity. This could explain the little men's ability to leap great distances and also their great strength on Earth. Also the fact that when a Venezuelion picked up a "little man" he was amazed at the creature's lightness. It could also explain why the "little men" are little. A crushing gravitational force would naturally stunt growth and develop powerful bodies.

- (2) A. Their world is a lot colder than ours.

- B. Our world is a lot colder than theirs.

- C. Some of them are naturally hairy and others are not.

Any answer would explain the "hairy little men." Although not all reports agree on the fact that they were hairy, this would seem to indicate the "little men" find

our world colder than theirs and wear furs. Or it may be that some of them are naturally covered with hair and others are not; just as there are black and white skin colours on Earth.

- (3) A. They may have "cat's eyes."

- B. Their world has a thick atmosphere.

Many times the "little men" have been said to have had "huge eyes" or as big as "crows' eggs" or "saucers." I notice that in every one of these cases the "big eyes" have only been reported at night. In daylight reports the "little men's" eyes are said to appear normal, although one man reported they did not have brows. This tends to prove the "little men" have the ability to enlarge their eyes in darkness giving them excellent "night vision." During daylight the eyelids would cover all the eyeball but that used for normal vision.

Or we can theorize that some of the "little men's" home planets have such a thick, cloudy atmosphere that sunlight has difficulty in penetrating. Evolution would therefore naturally supply this world's creatures with large eyeballs so as to capture more light to enable them to see.

- (4) They do not use their legs very much.

This is quite an obvious conclusion—such an advanced race that had space travel would naturally not use their legs a great deal. Compare the amount of leg work done by a Zulu and that of the average modern man. The "little men" have often been noted to walk "jerkily" or "unnaturally" and in one case were said to have had "delicate legs."

- (5) They are engaged in scientific study of the Earth and are apparently friendly.

In only about three cases these "little men" have actually attacked humans. In all other cases they have been provoked by "shotgun blasts" or as in one report by being seized and lifted. They have used a harmless "blinding" or "paralysing" ray and have always fled. A people so advanced would know of much deadlier weapons than this comparatively harmless ray. Not using other weapons would indicate they have no hostility toward us. Numerous times they have been seen to take samples of water, soil and rocks—exactly what we would do if we ever travel to other planets.

- (6) They have "claw-like" hands.

This has been reported many times and is by no means an improbability. I consider thin "claw-like" fingers might be ideal for intricate mechanical work that these creatures must need to do to build spaceships and such.

- (7) They have "solid," "hard" bodies and a thick skin.

It has been reported that a "little man" was struck with a knife and the blade was unable to penetrate his skin. In another case a young man struck one creature with a shotgun which promptly broke in two. Who are we to deny that nature may have given these beings a hard, leathery skin to withstand the rigours of their world?

- (8) They have apparently boneless feet and large heads.

In at least four reports the "little men" have had the ability to curl their feet around "spikes" while climbing in or out of their craft or have had "oddly flexible feet." A few reports tell of little men with "enormous"

(Continued on Page 32)

From Los Angeles . . .

Los Angeles, California.
September 2, 1959.

Dear Harold:

Again a hurried note before your Conference. It occurred to me that you may have a few members who are "dragging their heels" on the "contactee" issue. Perhaps they need just a wee bit more convincing that the liars are ruining the study of Ufology for many years to come. The situation here is no longer one of nuisance value only. It is fast growing into a "Frankenstein" monster that will soon overpower all serious researchers. Gabriel Green is organized on a scale that is difficult to imagine, and through his cunning scheme to organize all contactee groups together (with him at the head), the situation looks almost hopeless—unless we **do something** to offset this madness. The avalanche of headlines and ridicule which occurred recently during the Green convention will be only a drop in the bucket to what is to come. These people do **not** mind this adverse publicity—they thrive on it! For those who thought, "if we ignore them they will go away," a bitter disappointment is due. I can only remind them that in the early stages of Hitler's career most people laughed at him, and said, "Why stop him—he's harmless!" Sometimes an ounce of prevention is worth several thousand pounds of cure. We have tried to ignore the charlatans and swindlers, but like termites they have undermined us, and it is already almost too late to save the structure of Ufology. This may sound a little dramatic to those far removed from the "headquarters" of these fanatics; and Southern California is truly their "home ground," so we have had much opportunity to study them and their antics. However, the word "antics" no longer applies—it has gone far past just "antics." Gabriel Green is politically ambitious. We have known this for several years, but up to now it hasn't seemed serious. In recent months he has seemingly had **unlimited financial backing**—everyone here is asking, "Where is it coming from?" To the best of our knowledge, he has no resources of his own to speak of. He has not worked since last January, and is now spending **all** his time on organizing the contactee groups. Everything he does now has a "**professional touch**." George Todt told me that all of the expensive press releases Green put out for the convention were very professional; and there were many press releases before the convention. He put out over twenty thousand (20,000) free publications before the convention, and, again, expensive souvenir programmes at the convention. The cost of the area occupied at the Statler Hotel was exorbitant. Even if he did get \$3.00 per person (those who registered in advance) and \$5.00 for those who paid at the door, which included both days. Most of them were followers and were registered in advance. Although the papers claimed an attendance of 2000 or more, we would say it was more like 1500 (we could be wrong on that, though—it was pretty difficult to count). That figure is for each day. The point is this: The Green organization is **on the move**—it seems to have unlimited financial backing—it supports every individual crackpot group in existence—and (hold tight to your hat!) the latest is that the Green organization is backing a "documentary" motion picture in which the major contactee stories will be dramatized! We hear that Green & Co. will produce it using rented facilities at Warner Bros. Studios. The result of this can only be another serious setback for objective research. It is quite obvious that the contactees stand a very good chance of choking the objective researchers out of business, and completely dominating the field. By that time the general public will have such a distaste of the entire subject that our small voice will never be heard—unless we do something—**NOW!**

The stand that you have taken is most gratifying. I'd say that you are leading the field in this movement. I assure you that the rest of us will be close behind you! I have it on good authority that Coral Lorenzen is going to "explode a bomb" soon! Also, I see a tightening of policy on the part of some other organizations that used to more or less ignore the situation. Of course, Major Keyhoe has already shown NICAP's policy in this regard, and his telegram to Gabriel Green made this crystal clear.

I have been corresponding with Mrs. June Vander Linden, heading public relation for Bob Gribble's organization in Seattle (APRG), and sent her all your clippings. I received a letter from her a couple of days ago in which she writes, "We feel much as Fulton does in re the methods of investigation of UFOs et al. Hope Fulton's article hits lots of major UFO publications and is read—and **ABSORBED**—by many Ufologers and average, half-interested people throughout the world. I want to write Fulton today and begin a correspondence with him. I like his approach and general attitude towards this subject." (Unquote June Vander Linden.) I like her very much, and have thoroughly enjoyed her letters.

Your courage and far-sightedness in making an issue of this monstrous travesty, and deciding to separate the "wheat from the chaff" in deed as well as word is winning you respect and admiration all over the world. Many others will follow suit, and the liars and bunko artists will no longer enjoy the shelter and respectability of association with decent, honest people. Perhaps then many unwary, trusting individuals who are not as discerning as others, will begin to see the difference. No doubt some of these same people think, when sightings are made in which human figures are seen, that this supports the contactee stories. **It does not!** It seems reasonable and logical to believe that when, and if, these beings from space decide to choose missionaries among us to teach the human race on this planet a better way of life, they will not resort to the **childish and immature** "cloak and dagger" methods reported by all "contactees." (Which is an insult to the intelligence of any thinking person.) When our missionaries venture into the jungles to teach the natives our way of life, they **immediately** show the natives the **proof** of our progress in science and medicine. Not only do they show the natives this proof—but is **given** generously, so that **all** the members of the tribes can participate in the new knowledge which is offered. Are we to conclude that our extra-terrestrial neighbours, who are obviously advanced in technological sciences, are low-grade morons when it comes to the psychology of public relations?

I don't know if you have the enclosed article, "Meet the Extra-terrestrial," by Isabel Davis (member and officer of Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York). Just in case you do not have it, I will enclose it with this. (I have an extra one, so please keep it.) Isabel's keen analysis of the inconsistencies and contradictions of those who claim "contact" including communication with "benevolent beings" from space, should be read by every serious minded Ufo researcher. I thought perhaps Isabel's article might be helpful to you in winning over some worthy member who has not had the opportunity to learn **all** the facts regarding this deplorable situation. There will be those, of course, who would not believe it if you showed them "gilt edged" proof of the lies. The best thing to do is just let them go their way, and live in their fool's paradise! They seem to need the emotional stimulus, and can't get along without it. Sometimes it seems almost cruel to deprive certain individuals of their beautiful dreams. And these are the

people who accuse us of having "closed minds!" I wonder if they would accuse jurors in a court case of having "closed minds" because they based their verdict on the evidence presented. Incidentally, I have served on a jury—and there's one on every jury! I mean the kind that, in spite of conclusive evidence of guilt, says, "That dear boy just didn't do that." Well, Harold, my "note" just grew—and grew—and GREW! If I seem to sound grim about the "contactee" situation, it is only because I live so close to the "heart" of it, and can see so clearly the real damage that is being done to serious Ufology, and how much more difficult they are making the work of honest researchers. As you know, I have the greatest respect and admiration for Major Keyhoe—

and he has enough obstacles to overcome, without these individuals who have so clouded the entire issue, and brought ridicule and disrespect to the entire research. No wonder the Air Force (or C.I.A.) ever bothers to curb the crackpots. Actually, the CP's are more successful than the AF in discouraging public interest in the subject.

We hope your conference will be a grand success, and we will be thinking about you, and will be there in spirit! Best of luck!

Sincerely your friend,

IDABEL EPPERSON.

THE "LITTLE GREEN MEN" AND THE FLYING SAUCERS (Continued from Page 30)

or "over-sized" heads. Once again compare the foreheads of Java-man and that of a modern man. Scientists believe that in a thousand years our foreheads will be twice the size of those of the present day.

On the question of whether the "little men" can survive in our atmosphere it may be that—

A. They can or

B. They can do so only for a short time.

Although many reports tell of "little men" in "helmet," "wrapped in cellophane," etc., these could merely be flying suits such as those our own aviators wear. The majority of cases tend to show they can either live in our atmosphere indefinitely or for a short period. Or it may be that they wear such a small breathing apparatus that it is hardly noticeable.

There is one major discrepancy in these "little men" stories—this is the number of eyes. The majority of reports say two eyes. But about three cases say the "little men" have only one eye.

"Fate" magazine points out that in one little man incident in Italy the creatures "wore a helmet with a bulge in the middle of the forehead which might be mistaken for an eye."

There is too much in this "little men" business to be swept aside as "hoax" or "ballooning monkeys." It should be given more serious investigation as even the little we can learn may be of help to us should these beings land.

This brings me to a point that few people have given much thought. Everybody seems to believe the saucers will land sooner or later.

A word of warning:

There is absolutely no reason why the UFOs should not pack up shop and disappear back into space and their world (which is probably beyond our solar system) overnight. They may not consider it worth their while to contact us or trouble themselves with our petty squabbles and race for space supremacy.

If this should happen (and it could!) the governments would merely need to say—"There, we told you the UFOs were merely illusions."

Consider for a moment the position of men like Adamski and the serious UFO investigators like Donald Keyhoe and Frank Edwards, and the gleeful roars from Dr. Menzel and his debunking colleagues. One shudders at such a thought but it could very well be the outcome of the "Flying Saucer" mystery.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

"The Evening Post."

"N.Z. Truth."

"Fate" Magazine.

C.S.I.(N.Z.) Magazines.

"The UFO Reporter" (No. 1) Ed. M. K. Jessup.

"The Expanding Case for the UFO" by M. K. Jessup.

"Flying Saucers" by Dr. Menzel.

"Behind the Flying Saucers" by F. Scully.

"They Knew Too Much About Flying Saucers" by Gray Baker.

"Flying Saucers From the Moon" by H. T. Wilkins.

"Flying Saucer Conspiracy" by D. E. Keyhoe.

VESTIGES OF PRE-VENUSIAN ADAMSKI UNEARTHED

Somehow it never occurred to us to look up "Adamski" in the Public Library, but it occurred to Mr. Don Moore of United Features Syndicate, and he dug up a mildly interesting fossil dating from the pre-contact era. It's a 57-page booklet called "Wisdom of the Masters of the Far East," published in 1936 by "The Royal Order of Tibet" (no address given, but doubtless it was Southern California), and "compiled by Professor G. Adamski." The "Professor" has a short preface in which he states: "The purpose of this book is to enlighten the student or seeker of truth along the many questions oftentimes asked by one. These questions are answered on the basis of Principle which is the foundation back of everything . . . The Royal Order of Tibet is interested only in revealing what is thought to be mysteries so that they may be used practically in the present field of life . . ." etc. There follows a long series of oracular religio-philosophical replies to such questions as, "If man is perfect how can he sin?" and "What is the truth about God and the Devil?" couched in correct and dignified English; in addition, some are quite competently versified. The author, obviously not Adamski, is not named.

Of course, Adamski nowadays makes no secret of the fact that, in this country at least, he has always been a professional cultist. According to him, this way of life eventually qualified him to be the one chosen by the space people for "contact."

However, it might be noted that nothing at all was said about this aspect of his career in his first publications on saucers in FATE some years ago, where he presented himself as an astronomer. We wonder how many members recall these early saucer photographs of Adamski's? The first, in the September 1950 issue, showed what seemed to be obviously static-electrical spark markings (a not-too-uncommon photographic accident); but the "Professor" (as he still was at that time) declared that he had **seen** these "objects," and readers and editor had at that time no reason to call him a liar. A more ambitious group of "saucers on the moon" followed (July, 1951), but these came to grief when Lonzo Dove and several other readers pointed out that one showed a "shadow" cast on the moon in a wholly impossible manner (October, 1951). These photographs were prudently omitted from **Flying Saucers Have Landed**.

FROM THE STARS

To All Truth Seekers

From Francis McCaffrey

The time has come for men and women with substantial means to take a practical stand for universal peace and to act upon their convictions with the realism of bankers and the spiritual transcendency of the Golden Rule.

This brief statement introduces a plan for financing the practical aspects of the true kingdom of God on earth as it is in the heavens. The organization described herein is motivated by unselfish love and the determination to find the Truth that will set men free. This corporation is prepared to back up its search for truth with millions of dollars, if necessary.

We propose to finance people who believe they have found or invented true ideas or devices which must be publicized, developed or proved, in order to make their hopes become solid realities. We clearly recognize that some who claim they have found truth may prove to be thoroughly mistaken; but we submit that funds must be provided to test and try such claims also, inasmuch as this organization maintains an open-minded neutral attitude. We do not decide issues before evidence is presented, weighed carefully and evaluated honestly. We declare, moreover, that we shall eventually eliminate false claims by revealing true facts and figures based on our fair and thorough investigations.

We believe that adequate financial support must be provided to many who are working for peace, so that living needs will be met within reason, allowing freedom to devote strength and time to the search for truth. We are willing and able to finance any methods which may yield valuable information, whether those methods and devices are as yet acceptable to so-called orthodox systems, or not.

The members of this corporation forswear any profit motive whatsoever. The McCaffrey Research Corporation is a non-profit California corporation. Funds administered by this organization shall be provided freely and without usury, in the same spirit with which men and women are giving themselves with their whole hearts and souls and minds intent upon bringing real and lasting peace on earth.

The McCaffrey Research Corporation shall approach the investigation and development of various proposals

in the dynamics of peace and not war. There shall be no lines drawn respecting race, creed or colour, since the devices and methods employed by this corporation shall be of and for universal peace. We count ourselves custodians and stewards of substantial sums dedicated to support whatever shows promise of bringing to pass the objectives for which we have banded together.

We propose, therefore, to supply and distribute on the physical plane that which is essential for a decent standard of life for those who are working on the spiritual plane, so long as their motives and actions agree with our charitable aims.

We consider our money a sacred trust and we accept the great responsibility of administering the corporation funds as being sanctified and dedicated for high purposes. We pledge ourselves individually and as a corporation to administer these funds with wisdom and honesty for the service of mankind.

The McCaffrey Research Corporation is organized on a scale commensurate with the large work we have set ourselves to perform. We frankly declare that we expect to divert millions of idle funds into the stream of the proposed activities. We challenge other millions of dollars now devoted to the study of war devices to enter into this programme for practical peace.

We intend to serve any and all groups or individuals who indicate a need for our support in working out practical plans for the peace and welfare of all men of earth. To that end, some of the groups this corporation may assist as their applications are received and approved are UFO organizations, health reform groups, spiritualistic experimenters, free speech and political reform groups, monetary and governmental reform groups, non-sectarian religious freedom groups, and other truth-seeking bodies now struggling valiantly for their various and noble ideals. In short, the McCaffrey Research Corporation offers help to all men and women who are truly working for the common good of mankind.

For further information write

**McCAFFREY RESEARCH CORP.,
YUCCA VALLEY,
CALIFORNIA.**

THREE MEN IN BLACK—by the Editor

From inquirers direct and via correspondence I have learned that the rumour is "rife" that I am the latest of the objective UFO fraternity to be visited by unfriendly bogymen. According to enquirers I have "obviously been visited," subjected to pressure, ordered to wind up, cease investigating and/or have been deliberately posted on overseas duty to achieve this objective.

I hereby declare and do solemnly swear that I have NOT been subjected to any pressure, issued any ultimations, ordered to cease investigating or received any visitors from any anti-saucer agencies whatsoever. I also solemnly swear that the difficulties enumerated in my June "Confidential Bulletin" were true in every particular and were if anything understated. Had the response called for in the June bulletin been forthcoming, it would not have been necessary to cancel the September conference, nor issue the August memorandum declaring a two-year recess of C.S.I. activities.

THE BUSINESS PRINTING WORKS LIMITED

SPECIALISTS IN . . .

- COLOUR PRINTING
- MAGAZINES AND BROCHURES
- COMMERCIAL PRINTING
- BUSINESS FORMS

55 ALBERT STREET, AUCKLAND — PHONE 43-722

A FLYING SAUCER WAVE IN THE 1930's

The period between Fort and Foo-fighters was one in which sky objects were in eclipse; very few sightings for that period have trickled in, though the Nicholas Roerich sighting of August 5, 1927, and the Los Angeles object(s) of February 25, 1942, may be cited as examples. However, we learn from Sievers' book *Flying Saucer Uber Sudafrika* that there was a real UFO "flap" in Scandinavia in 1934. On page 87 we read: "The modern saucer epidemic actually began in 1934, in the Scandinavian countries. In the spring of that year, the Swedish periodicals were full of reports of ghostly light appearances in the skies, which were soon dubbed "ghost airships" (Spokflygaren). These disappearing or hovering lights were seen from the south Norwegian fjords to Finnish Lapland, which caused people to suppose that they came from Russia. Some would have it that this was known for certain, and a pamphlet was published

called "The Ghost Airplanes are Russian Spies." However, the solution to the riddle was never found. The phenomena at that time were the same as those we encounter in today's reports. From the nine sharp balls of light seen over the snowy landscape by the Stensele policeman, Ture Gustaffson, on New Year's night, 1934, up to the "wandering light, like a dish," seen by the farmer John Norberg of Harnosund on October 9, 1945, it was always saucers, teacups, coins, and discs of light. By the year 1946, 10 percent of the Swedish General Staff alone contained more than 1000 reports, 10 percent of which were considered unexplainable. Sievers gives as reference an article by E. M. Salzer in the inaccessible German religious magazine *Christ & Welt*, No. 6 (January, 1955, Stuttgart). Can any Swedish-reading member furnish further information?

FLYING OBJECT SPLITS OAK TREE, IRISH FARMER DECLARES

"The Knoxville Journal," Thursday, January 1, 1959.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Dec. 31 (AP).—The Irish were divided today about Joseph Bennett's unidentified flying object.

Some said it must have been a flying saucer. Others retorted it was just an Irish fairy tale.

Whatever it was, says Farmer Bennett, it made him duck and it cut his oak tree in two—10 feet from the ground.

"Yesterday afternoon I was out walking in my fields," he said, "when suddenly there was a strange noise in the sky.

"I thought it was a rush of wind. Then I saw this thing, big and black and about seven feet across. It came hurtling through the air about 20 feet above the ground.

"It came from the South and travelled North-west. Then it hit a 30-foot high oak tree, splitting it in two. In a matter of seconds it disappeared into the sky."

In Portglenone (population 450) nobody would believe Bennett's story at first.

"All right," he said, "come and see my tree."

They did. It had been cut in two.

Terent Nonweiler, lecturer in aeronautics at Queen's University, Belfast, said: "This would appear to be first case in the United Kingdom where such a mysterious happening has been reported and some tangible evidence remains, in this case of the damaged tree."

Nonweiler, a member of the Council of the British Interplanetary Society, reported after examining Bennett's oak tree that lightning could be ruled out.

"The tree shows no sign of scorching," he said.